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Nantucket Historical Association

ORGANIZED MAY 9, 1894.
INCORPORATED JULY 9, 1894.

Vol. I. Bulletin No. I.

Quakerism on Nantucket

Since 1800,

BY

HENRY BARNARD WORTH.

PUBLISHED BY
NANTUCKET HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION,
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PREFACE.

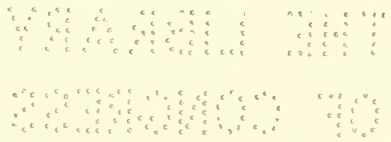
The following essay was prepared for the purpose of indicating the causes that led to the melancholy disappearance of Friends from Nantucket. Facts were taken from original sources and statements of theological controversies, were quoted from books of unquestioned authority.

Some historical digressions were necessary to explain the movements of the Nantucket Meetings.

Terms used to designate different bodies of Friends, which were derived from the names of prominent leaders, are employed not in disrespect, but because no other terms are as clear.

HENRY B. WORTH.

NEW BEDFORD, August 1, 1896.



CONDITION IN 1800.

The Society of Friends on the Island of Nantucket reached its highest tide of membership and influence a few years prior to the opening of the present century.

In the year 1792 they were using a meeting house located in the corner of their burying ground at the junction of Main and Saratoga streets. This building was erected in 1730, and here the Friends had met for over sixty years. This location was once central and convenient, but the members had now moved nearer Nantucket harbor and their success in business suggested a change. "11th mo., 28, 1791. The Friends' Meeting decided that the remote situation of our meeting house being found inconvenient it gave rise in this meeting to a proposition of removing to a place more central and the propriety of dividing the body of Friends if a second house should be found useful."

Two months later the committee reported favorably concerning both projects, "which being considered of is referred for further consideration to the next Monthly Meeting. In the meantime Friends are desired to invest their minds with due attention to the subject."

The next month was taken another cautious step. In order that the most careful consideration should be devoted to the subject and no feature overlooked, "2 mo., 27, 1792. This meeting appoints a committee of fourteen to investigate the expense of moving their meeting house and to enquire for a suitable place to build."

The next month the committee reported "it would cost to move the old building and build a second one 900 pounds. One piece of land was by David Coffin's and the other between Jethro Starbuck and John Gardner."

This report was accepted, and a building committee of "twelve was chosen to receive conveyances of the lots and procure materials for a new house."

The conveyances, dated April 12, 1792, were taken in the names of Benjamin Barney, cooper, Jethro Mitchell, cooper, and Shubael Coffin, merchant, as overseers.

One lot was bounded on the north by a highway, on the east by another highway, on the south by land of David Coffin, and on the west by land of Richard Mitchell.

The streets of Nantucket were not then named.

This lot was at the southwest corner of Main and Pleasant streets, where the dwelling house of the late Benjamin Coffin now stands.

The other lot was "bounded on the south by a wide highway, on the east by land of Zacheus Macy, and west by land of Jethro Starbuck."

The "wide highway" is now Broad street, and on this lot now stands the residence of the late Eben W. Allen, directly east from the Ocean House.

These proceedings were well known to all the islanders. "The Congregational society having heard that the Friends were contemplating a change and that they might be put to some inconvenience for a place to meet in, passed a vote to offer the use of their meeting house to the Friends for the purpose of solemn worship whilst said removal might be accomplishing."

But that committee of twelve had not overlooked such an important contingency.

The meeting replied: "This meeting imprest with a due sense of their friendly intention & desirous to render them the acknowledgement do to so liberal & benevolent an offer, inform them that the necessity which they apprehend is not likely to take place, this meeting having concluded to build a new house previous to the removal of the old."

The new meeting house was fifty-six feet long and thirty-eight feet wide, and stood on the Broad street lot.

On the Main street lot the old meeting house was rebuilt.

Before the autumn of 1792 had passed the new house had been built and the old one removed. They paid for the change in two years.

"9 mo., 29, 1794. The building committee reported that they had completed building the new house and had moved the old one and had paid all the cost."

At this time the population of Nantucket was about 5600 and nearly one-half attended Friends Meeting.

DIVISION OF THE SOCIETY.

When the Friends had completed the change and had two meeting houses ready for use it became expedient to divide the membership into two bodies, each of which should attend a separate house.

Meetings for worship were larger than business meetings, for on First days many attended meeting who were not members. While they needed two meeting houses for worship, one was enough for business meetings.

They selected the most natural line for division, although it did not divide the members into two equal parts.

"12 mo., 31, 1792. The society is divided as follows: A line from the old wharf as far west as Sylvanus Starbuck's dwelling house (including said house with all who dwell on the south side of said street) beyond, taking its course in that direction to the shearing pen, with all who dwell to the south of said limits, to attend at the old meeting house, others to attend at the new meeting house."

This line began at the Straight Wharf and extended westerly through the entire length of Main street and its continuations to the ponds.

This division, however, was merely for convenience in worship. One corporation, the Nantucket Monthly Meeting, owned both buildings.

The business meetings were held in the Main street house.

Several meeting houses may belong to one Monthly Meeting.

Monthly Meetings of a certain section are governed by an organization called a Quarterly Meeting. This is composed of delegates from each Monthly Meeting.

The Yearly Meeting is the supreme body and meets once a year, and is composed of delegates from the Quarterly Meetings.

Nantucket Monthly Meeting belonged to the Sandwich Quarterly Meeting and to the New England Yearly Meeting.

Not long after the division, those members who were assigned to the Broad Street Meeting for worship desired to have a separate business meeting and to manage their affairs without connection with the Main Street Meeting. They desired to be a Distinct Monthly Meeting.

"1 mo., 27, 1794. The subject of a Distinct Monthly Meeting being allowed to the Friends who constitute the North Meeting referred to a committee."

"2 mo., 21, 1794. The committee after solid and weighty attention therein are generally of opinion it will be best for said Friends to be set off and be a Distinct Monthly Meeting."

The consent of the Sandwich Quarterly Meeting was obtained, and the Nantucket Monthly Meeting for the Northern District was duly organized.

10 mo., 27, 1794. The North Meeting met for the first time, with William Rotch as clerk and Jethro Mitchell as treasurer. As near as can be ascertained the North Meeting included about one-third of the Nantucket

Friends, but here were more persons of wealth than at the old meeting. The Mitchells, Rotchs, Rodmans, Gardners, Joys and Swifts were members of this meeting.

When the nineteenth century opened there were two Quaker meetings largely attended and flourishing, and the only other sect on the island was still struggling and weak.

The Friends had evidently founded an enduring stronghold, and in the future were clear prospects of greater success.

"The men and women sat, the elder folk facing the younger, from their rising seats, with faces grave beneath the stiff straight brim or dusky bonnet. On the highest seats, where the low partition boards sundered the men and women, there alone sat they whom most the spirit visited and spake through them and gave authority."

Yet unknown to themselves they had reached the pinnacle of their prosperity, and soon would begin the decline that would be steady and relentless, until they should disappear from the Island. They heeded not the clouds that warned them of coming storms, but condemning all change as dangerous, they sailed on in the cause given them two centuries before by George Fox, until stranded, shattered, and wrecked on one rock after another, they have almost vanished from the sea, and rival sects are now in undisputed dominion on the island.

If a vision of coming time could have been given them with its changes and sad decay, we cannot doubt that they would gladly endeavored to avert such a calamity. They would never have been willing to permit the labors of a century thus to come to naught. It is therefore not amiss to assume that they did not appreciate where their course would lead.

To-day a large part of the Friends have seen the errors of their ancestors, and have changed their course and are having some prosperity.

But scattered through the world are small struggling bodies that claim to keep the faith and practice of their ancestors without change, and although each year growing less and less, they cannot see that their forefathers were in any error. Such mistaken and misguided zeal seems unaccountable. They seem to hope that in some mysterious way they will be restored to their former power and prestige.

CAUSES OF DECLINE.

There were five principal causes that led to the decline of the Quaker society at Nantucket.

1. In the early years of this century considerable numbers of Nantucketers emigrated to Maine, New York and the West. Many of these were Friends, and their removal perceptably reduced the Nantucket meetings.

2. The loss to Nantucket merchants by French Spoliations and the war of 1812 caused great financial change to the Nantucket Quakers. Their property entirely disappeared.

While it is true that Friends are under less expense than other people, yet there is great prestige in having wealthy persons among the members of a society. The losses by the Mitchells and Gardners and others must have had a depressing effect on the Nantucket Friends.

3. The literature of the year 1800 was very hostile to religious thought, and members who followed the sea could not help feeling its influence. They became indifferent when at home, and were disowned for not attending meetings.

4. The establishment of a Methodist society on the island, which met in the attic of a house on Fair street. Here was the same zeal that now characterizes the Salvation Army, and the place was called "Glory Hole."

Children of Friends were attracted by this vigorous religious body and left their parents' meeting.

"5 mo., 20, 1821. E. S. disowned for attending the Methodist church."

5. But the most potent cause of decline was the enforcement of their discipline. Here the Friends were unrelenting in disowning their members for acts not immoral. Their treatment was so severe that it brought discredit instead of respect, and on this account persons outside were disgusted.

There is in mankind a sense of fairness which accurately measures all penalties. This sense must not be offended if any religious body would obtain additions from those outside.

One Friend wrote: "It has been my lot to see many cases of disownment of members from which my own feelings revolted, and in which the benevolent feelings of valuable Friends appeared to have been violated to uphold the discipline. I have seen men of natural kindness and tendencies become hard hearted and severe. I have seen justice turned back and mercy laid aside."

At Nantucket, while the highest penalty was excommunication, it was considered a great loss and disgrace, although the accused was conscious of no wrong. Then there were no degrees in the penalties. Disownment was the only penalty for all offences great and small.

A few quotations will now be given of accusations for which persons were disowned. They are samples of large classes.

"2 mo., 27, 1800. Henry Barnard had gone to sea in an armed vessel."

If they had known that he joined the Freemasons five years before, he would have been disowned sooner for that.

"1 mo., 28, 1801. L. H. was disowned for deviating from our principles in dress and address."

He persisted in wearing buckles, and refused to say "thee" and "thou."

"2 mo., 25, 1801. D. C. had married a member of another society, and J. J. was keeping company with a man not in membership with us and attended a place where there was music and dancing."

"10 mo., 28, 1801. Levi Joy was living in Hudson, New York, though still a member of the Nantucket Meeting. The Nantucket Meeting requested the Hudson Meeting to treat with him on account of a charge that he had joined the Freemasons. That meeting replied that Joy denied being a member of that society. This evasive reply was promptly rejected and the Hudson Meeting informed 'that the time and place of his initiation among them and the circumstances of the case have been ascertained,' and requested them to investigate further. Several months afterward the Hudson Meeting replied that 'Joy admitted that he was once among the Freemasons in their embodied capacity, and never but once, and had no desire to meet with them again in like manner,' and suggested that he be pardoned, which was done."

"7 mo., 6, 1803. H. C. had deviated in dress and address from the plainness of our profession, and F. H. had deviated from our principles in dress, particularly in tying the hair."

"4 mo., 30, 1806. D. G. had gone out in marriage with a woman in New York."

"11 mo., 29, 1806. H. B. G. had attended a marriage performed by a minister, where there was music and dancing, in which he was a partaker."

"10 mo., 31, 1810. N. M. attended a marriage performed by a minister."

"3 mo., 26, 1812. M. R. had been dealing in and handling spirituous liquors."

"11 mo., 25, 1815. S. C. had sailed in a privateer."

"10 mo., 29, 1818. H. G. had partaken too freely of spirituous liquors."

"5 mo., 31, 1821. W. G. H. joined a company at a hall and was concerned in a lottery."

"7 mo., 25, 1821. A. F. had permitted his daughter to be married in his dwelling house by a minister."

"5 mo., 30, 1822. C. G. C. had married a woman not a member."

And yet for over half a century afterward he was one of Nantucket's most kindly and benevolent citizens and prominently connected with the Coffin school and Atheneum.

"5 mo., 31, 1824. L. C. had neglected the meetings and frequented those of the Methodist society."

Such were the austerities of their discipline.

Dishonorable failures were promptly condemned.

"3 mo., 26, 1812. E. M. had launched into business beyond his ability and cannot pay his just debts."

"6 mo., 9, 1813. S. M. had failed in the performance of his promises and cannot pay but a small dividend."

It must not be concluded that such severity existed solely in Nantucket. It was everywhere the same.

Persons marrying contrary to the society's rules were disowned unless they repented in writing. One woman said she was disowned for the best act of her life.

In one case parents were forbidden to bequeath property to such a child who had been disowned.

One physician was disowned for certifying that certain soldiers were disabled by wounds and suitable for pensions.

At one period Friends thought it justifiable to visit their members and with instruments remove ornaments from furniture.

It was common practice for Friends to attend marriages

L. of C.

of their Gentile acquaintances, if only they were out of the room when the marriage ceremony was being performed.

Once over thirty persons left the room and returned after the marriage had been performed by a minister, and thus escaped disownment.

A prominent English Quakeress said: "I cannot deny that much as I love the principles of Quakerism, bitter experience has proved to me that Friends do rest too much in externals, and that valuable as are many of them yet there are also serious evils in our society among its members. These cause me real anxiety and pain and reconcile me to so many of my children being disowned."

The far-reaching consequences of these numerous disownments were never measured or considered. Ties of blood and marriage are always strong. If a member of a family was set aside for some frivolous offence, others of the family were likely to follow, and those disowned usually went to another meeting.

These losses were not compensated by additions, for leaving out of account children of Quaker parentage who were members by birth, other additions were not over one in five years, while the disownments were often fifty a year.

Although it is difficult to estimate the exact loss to the Quaker society on account of any particular cause, yet the influential cause was the enforcement of unnatural regulations regarding marriage. In this particular, experience shows that the human heart generally without restraint follows its own inclinations. Sometimes education, public opinion, and persuasion may exert an influence on the choice, but compulsory requirements never will succeed. It has been stated without objection that fully one-third of the Friends who married before 1850 chose partners not members of the society, and thus lost their membership.

Of these almost none are reinstated, for having committed no moral offence, and being disowned for an act that may have added greatly to their happiness they have no wish to return to a body towards which they entertain only feelings of disgust.

From the beginning of this century to the present time such marriages have increased in frequency, and the fact that disownment for this course is now mentioned as a joke is a proof of the impotency of the penalty.

In relation to this discipline it should be stated that in New England at this time are three sects of Quakers.

1. The Nantucket Meeting.
2. The Wilburite Meeting.
3. The Gurney Meeting, or New England Yearly Meeting.

The censorious discipline is now carried out in its fullness by the first two.

In the Gurney body has been a great change. In the last book of discipline published by the New England Yearly Meeting marrying non-members is no cause for disownment. Attending meetings of other societies is not forbidden, and dress is no longer a subject for discipline. Members may belong to secret societies if "the cause of truth do not suffer," and they can hold public office.

Before 1852 a Quaker burial ground resembled a pasture lot or hay field. Now there are seen grave stones fifteen inches high.

Formerly there were twenty-seven causes for disownment, not including crimes. Now there are eleven delinquencies for which members *may be* set aside.

In the Friends school at Providence, Rhode Island, which is managed by the New England Yearly Meeting, are provided for use of the students nine pianos, and music, vocal and instrumental, are on their curriculum. All these departures have been made in recent years in the New England Yearly Meeting of Friends.

In a recent number of an English periodical in the interest of the strict class of Friends mention was made of honors conferred in English universities on children of Quaker parentage. One of these had taken first honors in insrtumental music.

Thus they reduced their membership in excess of the additions. The interest of members in their meetings was sadly declining.

Instead of two strong flourishing meetings, as at the opening of the century, there were at Nantucket two remnants, and it was thought best to combine them. The weakest body was at Broad street. It was therefore decided to discontinue it.

"5 mo., 13, 1829. The Nantucket Meeting for the Northern District was dissolved and its property and members transferred to the old meeting."

The Broad street meeting house was used as a place of worship until September, 1833, when it was sold by the Friends. It was afterwards rebuilt and became a part of the beautiful Trinity Episcopal church, which was burned in the fire of 1846.

Such was the irony of Fate. A Quaker meeting was discontinued and its house of worship transformed into an Episcopal church, where the High Church ceremonials prevailed and the rector was a zealous disciple of Newman and the Tractarians.

THE HICKSITE STRUGGLE.

During the first thirty years of this century disownments were based exclusively on irregularities or omissions in conduct.

None had been disowned on account of doctrinal views, but now a new and more insidious foe had appeared and was walking about the land. It had paused at Philadelphia and New York, and had carried away captive large

numbers of Friends. Some of these in New York had relatives at Nantucket. Stalwart Friends in New York and Philadelphia, who had withstood the enemy, warned their brethren at Nantucket, who had time to prepare for the expected invasion. Several years they waited, and at last in the summer of 1830 it appeared on the island. It was merely a Hicksite preacher, but that meant a mountain.

Elias Hicks, a Quaker Minister after a long ministry, was charged with teaching false doctrines. He lived on Long Island and carried on farming. His power as an orator has been likened to that of Webster and Everett. In his published sermons certain stalwart Friends in Philadelphia discovered evidences that Hicks doubted the inspiration of the Bible, the deity of the Messiah, and the personality of the devil. So they led against him a fierce attack, which continued several years and resulted in a division of the society in Baltimore and Pennsylvania, and New York, in which a larger part approved Hicks' views and the smaller body remained orthodox. This was the first rift in the Quaker society. Each part claimed to hold the truth.

On the controverted points Hicks denied that he held any views different from George Fox, who was the standard. Judged by his sermons, Hicks was as orthodox as one-half of the Protestant clergy of to-day.

It seems that in the early summer of 1830 a Hicksite minister visited Nantucket and appointed a meeting to be held in some building not a church. Quite likely he came from New York and was welcomed by the relatives of his New York Friends. Some of the members of the Nantucket Meeting "publicly gave countenance to this affair by assisting the minister to procure a meeting house other than that of Friends for a meeting called by that person not in unity with Friends, and they attended that

meeting, for which breaches of order no satisfaction was obtained from them."

Friends could punish any disorderly conduct. So all that became necessary was to call any objectionable act a "disorder" and it could be punished. By the experience of several years, Friends in Nantucket were advised that this was the only safe way to deal with the Hicksite movement. If any member was discovered leaning that way, call him "disorderly" and disown him. It is altogether likely that the minister was known to them as a Hicksite by reputation. The only other fact was to ascertain who gave him any welcome and call it a "disorder" and disown them. So eager were they to throttle the invading monster that they never even charged that their members approved the minister's preaching.

To punish these acts as "disorderly" was easy, summary and effective, even if unjust. A busy summer followed.

Gilbert Coffin, Silvanus Macy, Roland Hussey, Obed Barney, Daniel Mitchell, William B. Coffin, Charles Pitman, Gideon Swain, Matthew Myrick, William Watson, Thomas Macy, Peter Macy, Obed Macy, and their wives and others had been in some way connected with the Hicksite meeting and were disowned. These persons were prominent and influential and were a loss to the meeting, both in membership and prestige.

Nowhere else in New England did the Hicksite movement appear, and the reason for its appearance at Nantucket may be that the Hicksite leaders in New York City had relatives in Nantucket whom they had probably made familiar with Hicks' views.

It is estimated that of the whole Friends society in the world two-fifths became Hicksites. In Nantucket the number scarcely reached one-fifth.

The Nantucket Hicksites organized a meeting under the Westbury Quarterly Meeting on Long Island, and March

23, 1833, through their overseers, Gilbert Coffin, Obed and Peter Macy, purchased a lot on Main street, where now stands the residence of William T. Swain. On this lot they erected a large meeting house, where they met several years. When their members became reduced the meeting house property was sold, and the building was afterwards used for the straw business and was called Atlantic Hall. A few years ago it was taken down and is now the middle section of Hotel Nantucket. The members who were left mostly attended the Unitarian Church, lending some credit to the popular impression that Hicksites are Unitarian Quakers.

Thus the Nantucket Meeting successfully liberated themselves from those they considered heretical parasites. It had been done quickly and easily. They did in two months what was pending several years in Philadelphia.

Elias Hicks visited Nantucket in June, 1793, nearly thirty years before his name became associated with false doctrines.

REMOVAL TO FAIR STREET.

The Friends had not the control of the island as in former years.

The Methodists had two churches, one on lower Fair Street and the other on corner of Centre and Liberty Streets. Here was fiery preaching, lively music and delirious excitement called "slaying power."

Imagine the horror of those solid Friends at hearing that one of their members had attended a revival at the "Teaser" meeting house!

A Universalist society had become organized and had bought land for a meeting house.

The North Congregational church was crowded and they were contemplating building a larger meeting house. Here and also at the Second Congregational Meeting

House on Orange street, now called Unitarian, was cultured preaching and Puritan music. "Solid men sat in the pews. Every Sunday millions of money listened to the preachers. The Unitarians were rich enough to build their church of mahogany."

These were powerful forces and drew many from the Friends society.

It was decided in the spring of 1833 to seek a different location. The meeting house on Main street was no longer convenient. So their overseers, Samuel Macy, Hezekiah Swain, Zenas Gardner, Cromwell Barnard, Kimball Starbuck, Prince Gardner, Laban Paddock, Peleg Mitchell and Charles G. Stubbs, purchased a lot on the west side of Fair street, between Ray's court and Moore's lane. On the south part of the lot was erected a meeting house, and in the building on the north side of the lot was maintained a Friends school, where at one time John Boadle taught down stairs and Alice Mitchell upstairs.

The meeting house stood where now is the residence of William M. Barrett, and the schoolhouse and lot are the property of the Nantucket Historical Association.

"9 mo., 1, 1833. The new meeting house was used. The old meeting house was sold to Charles G. and Henry Coffin, and the building removed to the Commercial wharf for a warehouse."

A singular experience befell one of these overseers.

"6 mo., 27, 1833. Cromwell Barnard was drawn on the jury and inadvertently administered a formal oath to a witness. The meeting heard of it, and excused him only after he had made a written acknowledgement of his error."

"4 mo., 26, 1835. A library of one hundred thirty-nine books was placed in the meeting house."

It was evidently thought that if suitable literature could

be read by Friends some of the hostile influences of that day would be counteracted and members held faithful to the meeting.

But notwithstanding all efforts to the contrary, during the decade from 1835 to 1845 there was a continually increasing indifference. Many were disowned for marrying contrary to the rules of the society and for not attending meetings. Their numbers were fast diminishing.

"8 mo., 31, 1843. Maria Mitchell, daughter of William Mitchell, was disowned because she had neglected the meetings, and told the committee that her mind was not settled on religious subjects and that she had no wish to retain her right in membership."

The beauty of a thousand stars in the canopy of heaven was more congenial.

The meeting was losing its power and prestige. The force and influence of Quaker principles were on the wane. Some dread catastrophe was casting its shadow before.

Those who had met the Hicksite invasion into New England, conquered it and seen it disappear from the island were now called to a more disheartening conflict. Their victory over the Hicksites had been easy, for they had the support of all the Friends in New England, but in the coming contest every meeting in New England would be against them, and they would themselves be conquered.

The new enemy had already appeared even before the end of the Hicksite movement, but the attention of Friends was so engrossed by the latter that it for a time overshadowed the former. Thus when the Hicksite struggle was ended and the two parties had separated, the Orthodox American Friends turned their attention towards the new heresy that was progressing in England and America.

About the year 1818 a systematic study of the Scriptures

and catechising thereon was introduced in the Friends school at Ackworth. Joseph John Gurney is stated to have been the chief promoter of this change. His attempt to encourage a study of the Scriptures as the sole guide in religion brought on him severe attacks by Friends, who asserted that the Inner Light being the Divine Spirit shedding its light in the human heart was the primary guide and the Scriptures were secondary.

Here began the thirty years' struggle commonly known as the Gurneyite movement, although it became well defined not before 1832.

THE GURNEY DIVISION.

Joseph John Gurney was the son of a wealthy English Quaker family; was highly educated in English universities, and by his eloquence and polished discourse became a preacher of great power in the Quaker society, and gained great popularity both in England and America. His sermons contained statements from which the stalwart American Friends decided that here was a man more dangerous than Elias Hicks.

They asserted that Friends could not tell beforehand what the spirit would direct them to do in a meeting, and as they were not moved until assembled in meeting there could be no preparation. There was no priest, no sacrament, no liturgy, no hymn book, not even a Bible. It was an assembly of human souls gathered in solemn stillness, waiting until God should speak through one of them to the rest. If a minister was discovered making any preparation for a meeting, she was said to be "going before her guide," and she was deposed and silenced. With this cardinal principle emphasized and reiterated on all possible occasions, it was with great uneasiness that American Friends learned that Gurney actually carried a Bible

to meeting and read from it. They also claimed that he prepared his discourses beforehand. This was not Quaker dependence on the Holy Spirit. The error of Hicks was in repudiating the Bible. The error of Gurney was in repudiating the Spirit. Gurney therefore was as dangerous as the other, and in 1838 the American Friends began a seven years' conflict with the purpose of having Gurney silenced by the London Yearly Meeting. Every movement must have a leader, and these persons attacking Gurney selected John Wilbur of Hopkinton, Rhode Island, whose vigor and rigor proved entirely adequate to the occasion.

Gurney visited most of the meetings in America and Europe and met with great success. He visited Nantucket July, 1838, and was the guest of Cromwell Barnard.

Wilbur by voice and pen met with less success, for in Great Britain all the meetings had approved Gurney's preaching.

The bitterest contest was carried on in New England. It seems that Wilbur differed from Gurney in only four particulars:

1. Whether justification precedes or follows sanctification?

2. The true reason for observing the first day of the week instead of the seventh.

3. Whether in the next world will be given natural or spiritual bodies?

4. Whether the Holy Spirit or the Bible is the true religious guide?

The first three points in dispute are entirely unessential and any discussion of them would be without profit.

George Fox taught that the Holy Spirit could be received by believers so as to become an Inner Light, making clear the path to follow, and that no other guide was as infallible. The Bible was of secondary importance.

Until the time of Gurney emphasis was placed on the Inner Light, instead of the Bible, but Gurney discovered an inconsistency among the Friends. Ministers had been accused of teaching false doctrine. They claimed to speak what the spirit taught them, and yet they were condemned by the society of Friends and their teaching was proved to be false by quotations from the Bible. If a man's light differed from the Bible, he was judged not to have the true light. If, therefore, the Bible was the final authority, Gurney recommended that it be so considered; that it be carefully studied by young and old; that Bible schools be established; that societies be organized for the wider circulation of the Scriptures. Some of Gurney's friends in England joined with a number of Episcopal bishops in the formation of a Bible society. This was highly offensive to the stalwart American Friends.

Thus did the bitterest of conflicts proceed, and New England became divided into two bitter factions, the Gurneyites and Wilburites.

The crisis was reached in 1845 at Newport in the New England Yearly Meeting.

In several of the Quarterly and Monthly Meetings, there had been divisions into Wilburite and Gurneyite bodies, each claiming to be the true organization. These and other matters came before the Yearly Meeting, the court of last resort for final adjudication.

The larger part of the prominent Nantucket Friends had joined the Wilbur party, and were ready in the Yearly Meeting to offer stout resistance to the advance of the Gurney party.

It was evident that the Yearly Meeting had overwhelmingly adopted the views of Gurney, and if majorities had ruled, as in other bodies, the Wilbur party would have had little opportunity to be heard.

Owing to a curious feature in the government of the

Quaker society, a small minority has an opportunity to make a vigorous and often successful contest. It arises in the selection of a clerk for the meeting, whose power is almost supreme. Usually in secular bodies the first struggle is to obtain a majority in number, and then the majority by vote controls all subsequent matters. But in a Friends' Meeting there is no chairman and no voting; consequently numbers do not count.

The clerk decides what is the sense of the meeting and then he "makes a minute of it," or makes a record of it.

When a Friends' Meeting is to take action the clerk announces the subject and awaits the expression of the members. After all the members that wish have expressed themselves the clerk thereupon decides what is the solid weighty sense of the meeting. It may not be the view of the majority; but taking into account the age, piety, experience and position of those expressing themselves he decides what is the view of the solid and weighty members. This view must be what he thinks most sensible. The sense of the meeting may become the view of the clerk.

The difficulty and delicacy of the duty imposed on the clerk of collecting and recording the judgment of the meeting without a vote being taken is so great that in times of excitement and conflicting opinions few persons can be found competent to the task, for however impartial the clerk it is always difficult for him not to be influenced by his own views and sympathies. It therefore follows from this that the clerk may declare the judgment of the meeting to be according to the view of the minority, and so the minority governs the meeting. This actually happened in the city of Philadelphia.

Nor does his power end here, for having decided what is the sense of the meeting whatever record the clerk makes is conclusive and can never be altered, corrected or

changed. With such an opportunity for the minority to govern a few are often encouraged to convince the clerk that their view is the sensible one, and if successful he will make a minute in their favor. It should be stated that when there is a great difference of opinion among the members an impartial clerk will make a minute postponing the subject till the next meeting, but usually the clerks in times of excitement are not so impartial but decide in favor of one party.

The first act at the opening of a new meeting is to elect a new clerk. For this purpose the old clerk presides. Whichever party he favors will thereafter control the organization. For with a clerk in their favor a few could overcome a multitude. Such a decisive advantage is this that the entire contest in a division is waged on this point. If a contesting party cannot elect their clerk they always withdraw. This is their way of settling a division.

At this session of the Yearly Meeting the Wilburites, under the leadership of Prince Gardner of Nantucket, tried to secure the selection of Thomas B. Gould of Newport as clerk, but the clerk of the previous year, who was to decide the sense of the meeting, being a Gurneyite, found the sense of the meeting to be that he himself should continue to be clerk. When he made this minute the Wilburites withdrew to a Baptist Church near by and organized what they called the New England Yearly Meeting.

Several years later the Supreme Court of Massachusetts was sought to pass upon the respective rights of these two meetings.

There is in Fall River on North Main Street a plain white building, which in 1844 belonged to the Swansea Monthly Meeting, which was largely Gurneyite. This meeting divided into two bodies, the Gurney body

being much larger, each claiming to be the true Swansea Monthly Meeting, and both selected overseers, who are the officers to take charge of the societies' property.

The Wilburite overseers succeeded in getting control of the Fall River meeting house and would not surrender it. The matter was carried to the Quarterly Meeting, but here was a division. There was a Gurney Quarterly Meeting and a Wilbur Quarterly Meeting. So the Yearly Meeting was called upon to decide the controversy. But as here was also a division a suit was brought in the courts of Massachusetts by the Gurney overseers for possession of the Fall River meeting house. The Supreme Court, in a lengthy opinion, decided that the Gurney Yearly Meeting was the true meeting and that the Wilburites were seceders, and so not entitled to any of the property of the meeting which they had left. Moreover it was there stated by Judge Shaw that the unhappy division between the Wilburites and Gurneyites arose from an apprehension of the former that the latter were disseminating false doctrines, "of which," he said, "there was no evidence."

The points of difference seem to be exceedingly trivial, and one Friend told me that the real cause for the ill will which John Wilbur entertained towards Gurney was due to the fact that when Wilbur visited England he was not allowed to smoke in Gurney's house.

Thus was accomplished in the New England Yearly meeting a division into two bodies, of which the Gurney body comprised about nine-tenths of the meeting.

After the contest between the two bodies in the Yearly Meeting at Newport some of the Wilbur party took a trip to Nantucket. At a first day meeting Thomas B. Gould arose to preach. Cromwell Barnard, who was the leading Gurney advocate at Nantucket, interrupted him, saying: "Friend, thee can sit down." Peleg Mitchell then said:

"Friend, thee can go on." Other elders expressed their views. Women were greatly agitated and in tears, and some went out. Gould continued and finished his discourse.

This disturbance indicated clearly how the two parties were arrayed, although there had been no separation. It was evident that a separation would result, and it was also certain that Cromwell Barnard, William Mitchell and Abram R. Wing would lead one body, and that Prince Gardner and Peleg Mitchell the other. Soon after the occasion offered and the result was decisive.

The division took place in July, 1845, when the Sandwich Quarterly Meeting, which was largely Gurneyite, met in Nantucket, but the Nantucket delegates were Wilburites.

When the meeting was opened reports from every Monthly Meeting were presented except Nantucket, although the Nantucket delegates were present, also John Wilbur and some of his Friends. When the report of the Nantucket Meeting was requested Hezekiah Barnard stated that he had the report but they had concluded to withhold it, adding "that a separation must and would take place." An attempt was then made to appoint Peleg Mitchell as clerk. This was opposed by the Gurney party, as he had been identified with the separatists at Newport. John Wilbur and his friends when requested would not leave the hall, so the Quarterly Meeting adjourned until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. In the meantime the Wilbur party had remained and organized what they called the Sandwich Quarterly Meeting. At 4 o'clock, when the adjourned meeting reassembled, the Wilburites had gone.

The Nantucket Meeting had thus withdrawn from the Quarterly Meeting, but there were members of the Nantucket Meeting that remained loyal. They were in

sympathy with Gurney. The Quarterly Meeting encouraged them to continue the Monthly Meeting, which was accordingly done in July, 1845.

There was effected a division of the Nantucket Meeting into a Gurney body and a Wilbur body. It is stated by the Gurney body that they numbered 88 and that the Wilbur body numbered 140, and that 79 were either at sea or feeble, and were doubtful. Assuming that the doubtful ones were equally divided between the two bodies there would have been about 130 Gurney and 180 Wilbur Friends. So the stalwarts at Nantucket were in the majority, which was not true in any other meeting in New England.

The Supreme Court decision in the case of the Fall River meeting house leaves no doubt that the Wilbur body were separatists and the Gurney body were true continuing Friends, and as such entitled to all the property. The matter of property will be dealt with again in connection with the meetings, each of which will now be treated separately. Before the separation the meeting had property that cost $21,000. This was held by the Fair Street Friends, together with many volumes of records of births, deaths, marriages, and doings of the meetings from their commencement to that date. These records while on Nantucket were not allowed to be examined by any one not a member.

NANTUCKET MONTHLY MEETING (GURNEY).

Those Nantucket Friends who continued loyal to the New England Yearly Meeting, under the advice of the Sandwich Quarterly Meeting, met in the house of Cromwell Barnard and denominated themselves the Nantucket Monthly Meeting of Friends. As Peleg Mitchell had identified himself with the other body he was adjudged no longer suitable as clerk, and in his place was chosen

his brother William, and a demand was made to the Fair Street Meeting for the records, meeting house and other property, to which demand no attention was given. They then appointed Cromwell Barnard, Obed Fitch and Kimball Starbuck overseers, Abram R. Wing recorder, and Seth Mitchell treasurer.

"8 mo., 2, 1845. The committee reported that they had secured the house recently occupied by Elizabeth Chase on Winter street, which is in readiness for our meeting to-morrow."

This was the Abner Coffin house and stood where is now the Coffin school.

"1 mo., 1, 1846. The committee had seen the agent of the Main street house built by the Hicksites, and he had agreed to let this meeting have it for $150 per year."

Here they continued to meet until November 28, 1850, when the meeting house on Center street had been completed.

Aside from attending to their own business, the Gurney meeting was now required to deal with the Friends who had separated. So a book was procured and in it were written the names of all the members before the separation. They then proceeded to disown those who attended the Fair Street Meeting.

The following were among those disowned because they withdrew from fellowship with the New England Yearly Meeting: —

Frederick Arthur,
Mary Arthur,
James Austin,
John Boadle,
Hezekiah Barnard,
Mary Barnard,
Susan Barnard,
Alexander G. Coffin,
Rachel Hussey,
David G. Hussey,
Elizabeth Hussey,
Benjamin Hussey,
Gorham Hussey,
Lydia M. Hussey,
Hepsibeth C. Hussey,
Nancy Hussey,

John L. Coffin,
Joseph G. Coleman,
Phebe Coffin,
Rebecca Coffin,
Susan Coffin,
John G. Coffin,
Elizabeth Coffin,
John Franklin Coleman
Eliza Coleman,
Anna Clark,
James B. Coleman,
Lydia Coleman,
Elizabeth Clark,
Sally Easton,
Eliza Ann Easton,
John Folger,
Lydia Folger,
Hannah Maria Gardner,
Prince Gardner,
Mary Gardner,
Benjamin Gardner,
Rachel Gardner,
Elizabeth Gorham,
Lydia G. Hussey,
Lydia Monroe,
Alice Mitchell,
Moses Mitchell,
David Mitchell,
Peleg Mitchell,
Mary S. Mitchell,
Susan Mitchell,
Mary Macy,
Deborah Paddack,
Eunice Paddack,
Laban Paddack,
Mary Paddack,
John Paddack,
Sarah Paddack,
Micajah Swain,
Hezekiah Swain,
Lydia Swain,
Obed B. Swain,
Eunice Swain,
Margaret Swain,
Joseph B. Swain,
Richard G. Swain.

The property held by the Fair Street Meeting comprised the meeting house, poor house, burial ground, the old records, and about $7000. Possession could only be obtained by a law suit, and this the Yearly Meeting discouraged, as it would be a contest in which relatives would be at strife with relatives. The records were never afterwards demanded, and remained in the custody of the Fair Street Friends.

In 1864 the Fair Street real estate was sold and the proceeds divided between the two meetings. The money was divided by agreement.

According to the decision of the courts, the Fair Street Meeting had lost their rights to the burial ground. But this was not enforced, and the Fair Street Friends were permitted to use the south end and the others used the north end.' So there are grave stones in the north part, but none in the south part.

The members of the Gurney Meeting lost heavily by the great fire of 1846, and they were compelled to request assistance from the Quarterly Meeting. After this they improved in financial strength, and in May, 1850, a committee was appointed to select the location of a meeting house. The next month they reported that a lot on Center Street would cost $500 and one on Liberty street would cost $350, and considering the cost they recommended the Liberty Street lot, where is now the residence of David W. Burgess. But for reasons not known the Center Street lot was selected, and November 28, 1850, William Mitchell and Herman Crocker reported that they had completed building the new meeting house, which cost separate from the land nearly $1500.

An important addition to their numbers in 1857 was Christopher C. Hussey, who withdrew in 1860, and became a prominent clergyman in the Unitarian Church.

The Center Street Meeting continued until 1866. Its membership became so reduced and scattered that it was deemed best to discontinue it, and its last meeting was held January 10, 1867, when it decided to be disolved and transferred with all its property to the New Bedford Monthly Meeting.

This property comprised : —

1. Meeting house, Center Street.
2. Interest in Friends' Asylum.
3. One share in the old North Wharf.
4. Burial ground held with Fair Street Friends.
5. Cash, four hundred and fifty dollars.

The Center Street property is still owned by the New Bedford Monthly Meeting, and is used for worship whenever thought desirable.

During the thirty-two years of its existence five marriages took place in the Center Street Meeting.

1847.

Edward Sutton to Sarah Gale.
Moses Farnham to Mary B. Allen.

1850.

Samuel P. Johnson to Martha Hussey.

1857.

Presbrey Wing to Sarah Barker.
Owen Dame to Eliza C. Mitchell.

Thomas Macy, who was disowned as a Hicksite twenty-eight years before, in 1858 became a member of this meeting.

At the present time there remain but two members who were enrolled in the organization in July, 1845—Matthew Barney and William Hosier.

FAIR STREET MEETING (WILBUR).

After the separation in 1845 and the Gurney body had organized its meeting, it was at once denominated "spurious" by the Fair Street Friends, and all who attended it were disowned from the Wilbur body.

Among those disowned were the following, viz. :

Elizabeth Austin,
Cromwell Barnard,
Susanna Coleman,
Deborah Coffin,
Miriam Starbuck,
Abigail Allen,
Matthew Barney,
Lydia Bunker,

Lydia Coffin,	Robert Coffin,
Lydia Fish,	Herman Crocker,
Hannah Gardner,	George Easton,
Robert B. Hussey,	William Hosier,
Hannah Hussey,	Lydia Hosier,
Judith Hussey,	Obed Fitch,
Cyrus Hussey,	Kimball Starbuck,
Lydia Hussey,	Rachel Swain,
Benjamin Mitchell,	Abram R. Wing,
William Mitchell,	Lydia Worth.

Having cleared their garments of the spurious Gurneyites the Fair Street Meeting, although reduced in numbers, cheerfully travelled on like Gideon's famous army which, though reduced from thirty thousand to three hundred, yet put the enemy to flight.

The most prominent minister, Christopher C. Hussey, was disowned for doctrinal reasons and afterwards became a member of the Gurney Meeting.

Disownments for all the ancient causes were accomplished as often as an instance occurred.

In 1856. One member failed to pay his just debts and otherwise conducted his pecuniary affairs in a disreputable manner.

1858. Two brothers had married women not members.

1862. A member had been sailing in an armed vessel and engaged in war.

1864. A member had neglected the meetings and allowed a musical instrument in his house, and permitted his daughter to practice thereon.

1868. Several members neglected the meeting.

1869. A member married a man out of the meeting.

1871. Three members were attending meetings of another society.

1873. One member for neglecting meetings and one for marrying out of the meeting.

1874. A member had neglected the meetings.
1877. A member had neglected the meetings.
1878. A member had neglected the meetings.
1891. A member had neglected the meetings.
1892. A member had married a man out of the meeting.

Since 1845 ten marriages took place.

1847. Samuel D. Otis to Elizabeth Gorham.
1847. John Folger to Phebe Coffin.
1849. William MeKeel to Mary Gorham.
1850. Obed B. Swain to Susan Hussey.
1854. John Boadle to Hannah M. Heaton.
1855. Benjamin Tucker to Mary S. Paddack.
1870. William MeKeel to Martha G. Hussey.
1876. Thomas Leigh to Elizabeth Foster.
1878. Morton A. Wamesly to Abbie L. Chase.
1887. John H. Foster to Mary E. Sinkinson.

A singular incident is recorded concerning the ministry of Narcissa B. Coffin.

"10 mo., 24, 1858. This meeting after a time of weighty deliberation has united with the women in approving the gift and public appearance in the ministry of Narcissa B. Coffin."

"7 mo., 28, 1864. She was deposed and silenced by the Nantucket Meeting 'for not keeping on the watch and abiding in a state of humility and abasedness of self.'"

She was a woman of a high order of ability, and none ever came into her presence without receiving a delightful impression. The Quaker society at Nantucket was fortunate in having a person among their members who could so persuasively present the principles of Quakerism, and they were indeed rich if they could dispense with the services of such a woman. Inquiry was made for the reason she was deposed. Answer was made that she went

"before her guide." This may have meant that she made preparation beforehand for some sermon.

8 mo., 28, 1889. After twenty-five years of silence Narcissa B. Coffin was restored to her ministry in the Nantucket Meeting.

This was done in a dwelling house in Lynn, and it ought not to remain unrecorded that they were all dead who silenced her a quarter of a century before. She immediately conducted a most successful missionary tour through the Scandinavian peninsular, giving strong evidence of the great amount of work she had been compelled to leave undone.

After the separation in 1845, the Wilbur party organized meetings throughout New England wherever their numbers would allow, and these were called "smaller bodies," in distinction from the large Gurney bodies. These "smaller bodies" in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Central New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania were in unity with each other, when another curious division took place that exerted an important influence on the Nantucket Meeting.

The controversy occurred in the Central New York Meeting at Scipio in relation to a publication by that meeting of the journal of Joseph Hoag. In the original work Hoag had made some remarks derogatory to the temper and judgment of Job Otis, who lived in New Bedford during the early part of this century, and then moved to Scipio and continued to be one of the strictest of American Friends. He was highly respected by those whose censorious tastes inclined them toward a rigid and severe discipline. Hoag was a Quaker minister of great fame, whose views were not unlike those of Otis, but whose temper and judgment were much more pacific.

In 1858 the Scipio Yearly Meeting decided to publish the journal, and the matter was left to a committee. The

friends of the Otis family desired to omit the criticism of Job Otis. The other members of the committee thought it best to publish the book with no omissions.

When the matter became fully known the members of this Yearly Meeting became divided into about two equal parties, the one party composed of the Otis family and their sympathizers, under the lead of James Otis, desired to have suppressed the criticism written by Joseph Hoag. The other party, under the lead of John King, claimed that if the journal was published at all it should be published entire. These two parties separated in 1859, and each party constituted a separate Yearly Meeting, the one with James Otis as clerk commonly known as the Otis Meeting, and the other with John King as clerk commonly called the King Meeting.

Each of these meetings sought to obtain the support and recognition of the Wilbur Meeting in New England. For several years the New England Meeting, of which Peleg Mitchell was clerk, declined to approve either the Otis or the King Meeting, as no point of doctrine or discipline was involved. It was a difficult question to decide, for if they decided that the book should be published entire, there would appear a criticism on one of their leaders. If, on the other hand, they approved the suppression, they would be discreditably covering up an important statement of an eye witness.

But in 1863 the question demanded decision, and it resulted in a division of the New England Meeting. About forty of them, a small part of the meeting, withdrew and under the leadership of Peleg Mitchell of Nantucket and Nathan Page of Danvers, formed a separate Meeting that at once approved and recognized the Otis Meeting of New York. The Wilburites that remained, recognized the King Meeting. The Nantucket Meeting as a whole was almost unanimously in favor of the Otis party. No

other New England Meeting went that way. So that there were scattered over New England on the main land, Wilburite Quakers who had favored the Otis party in New York and were not in unity with their own meetings. There was Nathan Page of Danvers, the Oliver family in Lynn, and the Foster family in Rhode Island. The Nantucket Meeting alone in New England held their views. So these persons joined the Nantucket Meeting. Thus the Nantucket Society separated itself from all other New England bodies and became in fact the only "Otis" Meeting in New England. These additions restored considerable vigor to the struggling society. For at this time it was weak and its numbers few.

But it was thought best to maintain a smaller Meeting House. When they undertook to sell the real estate they found that the property was claimed by the Center Street Meeting. So they came to an understanding and both Meetings joined in the deed, selling the whole Fair Street property to Alfred Macy. Then the Fair Street Meeting bought back the north part and transformed the school house into a meeting house. This change took place in the summer and autumn of 1864. From the beginning of the meeting, 4th mo. 28, 1708. Men and Women held separate meetings. 11 mo. 26, 1868. As their numbers had so diminished it was decided that their meetings should be held together.

In the spring of 1894 as only one member of the Meeting lived at Nantucket it was decided to sell the Meeting House. It was therefore sold in June, 1894, to the Nantucket Historical Society. At this time the membership of the Nantucket Monthly Meeting of Friends comprised twenty-three persons, only two of whom were born at Nantucket. One lived at Nantucket, one in Boston, one in Danvers, ten in Lynn, and the same number in Providence. If they had not received those additions in 1863,

the Meeting would now contain but two persons, one man and one woman, each well advanced in years.

When the Meeting House was sold, the books of records, containing much valuable information about deaths, births and marriages of Nantucket people, were transported from the Island and are now in the custody of James W. Oliver in Lynn.

So the Nantucket Monthly Meeting of Friends is now a misnomer. It began at Nantucket about the year 1700 and when the year 1900 opens, there may not be left on the Island a single Friend.

The dominant members of the Nantucket Society, who controlled and directed its movements, seemed not to appreciate why the Creator painted the morning and evening sky; colored the woods; bestowed on the birds of the air matchless gifts of form, color and song; caused the lilies of the field to grow in glory beyond the reach of earthly wisdom; created man in his own image and placed him in this fair world with a mind demanding for its happiness to behold the splendors that surround him, to listen to the music that comes on the wings of the wind and in joy to open his heart in song, so they banished from human life much innocent and wholesome pleasure and forbid attention to the beauties of form, color and song. The penalty came and Friends have almost disappeared from Nantucket.

If they had adopted more liberal terms of fellowship; if their religious services had been more varied; if the gift of preaching had been more encouraged and less hampered; if they had established a better proportioned theology; if they had not obscured or undervalued any portion of Divine Truth, wherever revealed; if they had abandoned their discipline and allowed the laws of the land to deal with offenders; if instead of expelling members for trivial offences, they had exercised towards them a wise charity;

if instead of maintaining their society as an organization composed of men and women who never departed from rectitude, it had been regarded as a portion of the church of Christ, in which were men and women of every degree of moral acquirements: if their beautiful system of simplicity had been built on the rock and not on sandy foundations, they might have been as vigorous today as they were a century ago.

Nantucket Historical Association

ORGANIZED MAY 9, 1894
INCORPORATED JULY 9, 1894

VOL. I NO. 2

TIMOTHY WHITE PAPERS

1725-1755

WITH AN HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION BY

MYRON SAMUEL DUDLEY

NANTUCKET, MASS.

1898.

From a photograph taken
by Henry S. Wyer, in 1897.

THE OLD NORTH VESTRY.

See notes in appendix.

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9655

Thomas Todd, Printer,
7-a Beacon St.,
Boston.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,
1893

PREFACE.

The publication of these Papers was committed to the editor by the Council of the Nantucket Historical Association. They are issued without previous reference to the Council, so that the editor assumes responsibility for all statements. He desires to make cordial acknowledgment to George E. Littlefield, Antique Bookstore, Cornhill, Boston, who put the editor on the track of these papers; to Miss Helen B. W. Worth for efficient aid in copying Mr. White's manuscripts and for searching the Town Records; also to Hon. Samuel A. Green, LL.D., librarian of the Massachusetts Historical Society, for many helpful suggestions.

There are three hundred and fifty copies in this edition.

(Rev.) Myron Samuel Dudley.

TIMOTHY WHITE PAPERS.

HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION.

These Papers came into the possession of the Nantucket Historical Association, under whose auspices they are now published, through the thoughtful consideration of the late Reverend Alonzo H. Quint, D. D., as the following letter to the editor shows:

CONGREGATIONAL LIBRARY, BOSTON, MASS.,
June 10, 1895.

My Dear Mr. Dudley:

I send herewith to your care the Timothy White Papers which you have so persistently reminded me of. The fragment of Church record ought to belong to the Church, and I desire you to present it to that body. This fragment I printed in the Congregational Quarterly some years ago [October, 1872], but the original ought to be carefully preserved.

The diaries cover several years of Mr. White's work, and the list of scholars in his day schools ought to interest Nantucket people. These documents and the few other papers I think might well be preserved by the Nantucket Historical Association, to which you called my attention. I desire you to give these diaries and papers to that society, with my cordial regards.

All these Papers were given me, years ago, by Hon. John H. White, of Dover, N. H., a gentleman of education and high character who honored me with his friendship. He gave me these Papers and others to use as I pleased. Timothy White was, I believe, his great-grandfather. These Papers should be credited to the White family.

With best regard, yours truly,

ALONZO H. QUINT.

ANCESTRY OF TIMOTHY WHITE.

William White, the first settler of this branch of the Whites, according to tradition was a native of Norfolk County, England. He was born in 1610. He was among the early settlers on the North Shore, landing at Ipswich in 1635. Thence he removed to Newbury before 1640. His first wife, Mary, was the mother of his only child, John. His second wife, Sarah Foster, widow of Reginald Foster, died in 1693. Mr. White died September 28, 1690.

He was a member of the company of first settlers to occupy a portion of the territory known as Pentucket, which was incorporated as the town of Haverhill, Mass. They were twelve in number, and moved from Ipswich and Newbury. White was from the latter place.[1]

William White, soon after a church was organized in the new settlement at Haverhill, became a member, and was one of its firmest supporters. He had the honor of the town much at heart, and was highly esteemed and trusted by its citizens, being frequently put in charge of its most important public business. He was a member of the first board of selectmen, chosen October 29, 1646. The first military company of Haverhill was organized in 1662, and William White was chosen captain. The only child of William White, John, Sr., was born in 1640, the year of his father's removal from Newbury to Haverhill. He married Hannah French, of Salem, August 25, 1662, and died January 1, 1669, aged 29, leaving one son, John, Jr., born March 8, 1664.

This son married Lydia Gilman, daughter of Hon. John Gilman, of Exeter, N. H., October 24, 1687, and had many

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[1] The Descendants of William White, Haverhill, Mass., by Hon. Daniel A. White and Annie F. Richards. Boston, 1889.

Congregational Quarterly, October, 1872. p. 553, fl.

Chase's Haverhill (1861), pp. 53, 63.

sons and daughters, "whose descendants are exceedingly numerous." [1]

John White, Jr., is frequently mentioned in the public affairs of Haverhill, and was especially prominent in military matters, at a time when there were serious menaces to the peace of the struggling colonists from the surrounding Indians. In the records he bears the titles of ensign, lieutenant and captain. He is, also, highly honored in civil affairs, holding office as town clerk, representative in the General Court, and magistrate of the County Court.

He had fourteen children. Timothy, the subject of this sketch, was the fifth son and the seventh child, born November 13, 1700. He was graduated at Harvard College in the class of 1720.

An ivory-headed cane, with the initials "T. W." cut upon it, and an English dictionary used by Timothy White at Harvard College from 1716 to 1720, are now in the possession of James Davis White, Haverhill, Mass. The book was "Printed by Peter Parker, at Leg and Star, over against Royal Exchange, in Cornhill, 1677. Price 2 shillings."

Timothy White married Susannah Gardner, September 27, 1728. Susannah was daughter of John Gardner, of Nantucket, born at Mendon, Mass., January 12, 1712. During the later years of his life Mr. White taught school in Haverhill, also engaged in business, and occasionally supplied churches for absent pastors. In a Haverhill enrollment for military service for the spring of 1757 the name of "Timothy White, Cler.," appears on the "Alarm List," which included all between sixteen and sixty years of age who were exempt from ordinary military duty. In emergencies these were liable to be called to do duty in their own town.[2]

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[1] Chase's Haverhill, p. 53, note.

[2] Chase's Haverhill, p. 347.

After leaving Nantucket, Mr. White was called to Narragansett, R. I., and to Chester, N. H., but ill-health prevented his acceptance. He died, suddenly, February 24, 1765. His children were thirteen in number. Only six survived infancy. His widow died in Ipswich, Mass., October 28, 1789.

These White Papers were inherited by Timothy White, second son of their compiler. He was born, according to Dr. Quint's notes, published in connection with the Church Record Fragment, October 29, 1733. In the records, a son of "Timo. White" was baptized by the name of "Timothy," August 24, 1735, Rev. Joseph Baxter, pastor of the church at Medfield, officiating. This son, Timothy, married Lydia, daughter of Rev. Amos Main, Rochester, N. H., lived and died in Dover, N. H. At his death the papers passed to his son, Amos, who lived and died in Dover, and they passed from him to his grandson, Hon. John Hubbard White. This gentleman gave them to the late Rev. Dr. Quint.[1]

These Papers reveal the variety and scope of Mr. White's work while a resident of Nantucket. He had to do with the religious instruction of the Indians and the early settlers. Among the Indians he entered upon a work already begun. His labors in behalf of the newcomers, it is probable, was largely initiative, though, if we can place reliance upon tradition, there was sufficient organized interest in the creed and polity of the New England colonies to lead to the erection of a meeting house for the Congregational or Presbyterian families many years previous to Mr. White's

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[1] Congregational Quarterly, October, 1872, p. 559.

NOTE. In the "Descendants of William White," the frontispiece is an illustration of the "White House," Haverhill, built about 1680, and occupied by the descendants of William and Mary White till 1874. At the death of William White his property inventoried at £508 10s, "a property far better than in those days was the custom with our yeomanry. His descendants through John's son John are very numerous, and have been among the most numerous and honorable of the land."[2]

[2] Descendants of William White.

appearance at Nantucket. Though called Presbyterian in the early days, the church has never been other than a Congregational organization with marked tendencies toward independency — a condition due to its isolation.

As an introduction to these records of the first preacher known to be a resident on the Island, of whose identity his papers afford documentary evidence, it is fitting to make note of the previous efforts put forth in the behalf of the red man and of the new settlers. This is done so far as the meager records afford material.

THE WORK AMONG THE INDIANS.

The Christianizing of the Indians of Nantucket was the work of the Mayhews, father and son, and was carried on in connection with the missionary work of Martha's Vineyard. It is difficult to determine, sometimes, whether the records refer to the Vineyard or Nantucket. Probably the work is looked upon as one. The Mayhews deserve to share with Eliot the title of Apostle to the Indians. They began their evangelizing efforts immediately upon occupancy of Martha's Vineyard. The father was designated Governor of the islands, and was the administrator of affairs. The son was devoted to the Indian work. These efforts began about 1642. This was seventeen years before the occupancy of Nantucket by white settlers. Thomas Mayhew, Jr., was lost at sea, on a voyage to England in 1656. His father determined that the good work of his son should not perish. So he devoted much effort to sustaining and extending the Indian missions.[1]

In a letter written September 1, 1674, he describes the situation among the Nantucket Indians. "And for Nantucket there is a church relates to me. They, as I said, first joined into full worship here [at the Vineyard], and since be-

[1] Mass. His. Coll., Ser. I, Vol. I, p. 205.

came a church orderly, and is increased. Upon that island are many praying Indians. Also the families of that island are about three hundred. I have often accounted the families of both islands, and have often, these thirty-two years, been at Nantucket." In 1674 there was on the island one Indian church, of which John Gibbs, an Indian (Indian name Assasammoogh), was pastor. There were thirty persons in full communion, of whom twenty were men. Pastor Gibbs was assisted by three native teachers—Joseph, Samuel, and Caleb. The last, Indian name Weekochisit, was a Sagamore's son.[1]

The number of baptized children and youth was about forty. At Nantucket, in 1674, there were three places where the Indians held their meetings, Oggawame, Wammasquid, and Squotesit, and all the Indians were nominally Christian. Gookin says of these Indians: "I have seen and spoke with divers of the Indians of those islands [Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket] that usually, every summer, come up to our parts, about Boston and the towns adjacent, to work in the harvest labor and other employ. Many of them I have judged pious, and most of them sober, diligent, and industrious; which are commendable qualifications."[2]

The next record of the condition of the Indians before Mr. White's settlement in Nantucket is twenty years later, in 1694, in a letter written by John Gardner to Cotton Mather. Mr. Gardner for many years assisted these Indians by protecting them from the greed of their white neighbors, by instructing them in the laws of England, and by deciding difficult cases among themselves. Mr. Gardner reports great decay among the Indians, especially in numbers, there being in 1694 only about five hundred grown persons. We may estimate probably less than one thousand in all. There were then three churches among the Indians, two Congregational and one Baptist, but the membership

[1] Mass. His. Coll. Ser. I, Vol. I, pp. 206, 207.

[2] Gookin's Narrative, Mass. His. Coll., Ser. I, Vol. I, p. 207.

was small. Their physical decay Mr. Gardner attributes to their love of drink, their moral and religious decline, to growing formalism, and laxity in the observance of the commandments.[1]

In less than one hundred years from the date of Mr. Gardner's letter the Indian population was reduced to one hundred and thirty-six individuals. In 1806 there were twenty, four males and sixteen females.[2]

THE RELIGIOUS WORK AMONG THE SETTLERS.

From the time of the first settlement of the island, in 1659, till 1698, there is no evidence of any organized or even individual work on strictly religious lines. In view of the prominent place which religious institutions held in the life of the seventeenth century, it is hard to believe that the early settlers of this island were wholly destitute of these privileges. Especially is it hard to accept this conclusion in face of the religious activity among the Indians. But, before 1698, all records are absent and tradition is for the greater part silent. The earliest record of religious work, so far as the editor has been able to discover, is contained in the journal of Thomas Chalkley, an English friend, who visited the island in 1698. What is germane to the purpose of this introduction is quoted. His reference to the large attendance at one of his meetings certainly leads to the inference that there were other religious assemblies. Also, he finds a "minister, so called," residing upon the Island, whose place of residence probably was the meeting place of those who inclined to his views. After a sail of about ten hours from Cushnet, Friend Chalkley and his party landed at Nantucket, remaining there several days and holding five meetings. He says in

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[1] Mather's Magnalia, Book VI, Chap. VI, Sect. 2.

[2] Mass. His. Coll., Ser. I, Vol. I, p. 207, note.

his journal: "Some of the ancient people said it was never known that so many people were together on the island at once. After meeting was over, one asked the minister, so called, whether we might hold a meeting at his house? He said, with good will, we might. This minister had some discourse with me, and asked what induced me to come thither, being so young a man? I told him I had no other view in coming than the good of souls. . . . Then he said, 'I wish you would preach at my house in God's name.' So, next day, we had a meeting at his house, and on the First Day we had the largest meeting that we had on the island. It was thought there were above two hundred people." "The chief magistrate of the Island [probably the Esquire Gardner who withstood Friend Story a few years later] desired that I would have a meeting at his house, there being no settled meeting of the Friends before I came, and after meeting he disputed with me about religion. I thought we were both but poor disputants, and cannot remember all that passed between us."

Friend Chalkley claims that from the time of his visit "forward, they have continued a meeting, and there is now a meeting house and a Yearly Meeting for Worship." I am not able to fix the date of writing this journal. Mr. Chalkley died September 4, 1740.[1]

The next record is that contained in the journal of Thomas Story, an English Friend, who arrived at Point Comfort, Va., December 8, 1698, and spent nine years visiting the colonies from the Carolinas to Massachusetts. He reached Nantucket May 13, 1704, and remained till the 24th of that month. Friend Story's attitude toward the Christian church and its ministry is enlivened with a spirit of sharp controversy. In this he is quite the opposite of Friend Chalkley. Strangely, too, though Story followed the latter by only six years, he makes no allusion

[1] Journal of Thomas Chalkley. Edition, Friends' Bookstore, Philadelphia, Pa., p. 33, fl.

to the visit of his English contemporary, and his record gives the impression that his efforts mark the beginning of organized Quakerism in Nantucket. Story's journal bears witness to the fact that there were attempts to establish a Christian church both at and before the time of his visit. The visiting ministers found it difficult to maintain themselves because of the opposition of those inclining to Quaker principles and practices, especially the practice which opposed a fixed salary for the ministry. The work in behalf of the young settlement was done, for the greater part, by these visiting ministers or missionaries.[1]

Two of these visiting ministers were on the island at the time of Friend Story's visit. The name of one of these men, or "Hireling Priests," as it pleased the chronicler to call them, was Thomas West. He was present at one of Mr. Story's meetings, and remained through it, though he received some pretty severe prodding by allusions "concerning the Hireling Priests, the Merchants of Babylon," "their Doctrine and Maintenance," and he showed a very charitable, unresentful spirit in commending "the good life and power manifest in the meeting," having also a sharp eye for the heretical outcroppings.

Mr. Story finds the people of the island divided in sentiment. Some are for a settled minister, but the

[1] These men do not seem to have made sojourns of any great length. So far no records of their visits have been found among the public or family records of the island. They may exist or they may turn up in the family papers of these visiting clergymen, or possibly in the church records of eastern Massachusetts. There is clear evidence that the ministers and churches of the older, more populous and prosperous communities of the New England colonies were deeply interested in the outlying frontier districts. "The honored ministers of Boston have abundantly testified their sincere desires of gospelizing these towns of Freetown, Tiverton, Dartmouth, and Nantucket. . . . Being in our Province, if this Province do not take care of their enjoyment of the gospel light and privilege, who will or can?" See letter of Rev. Samuel Danforth, minister of Taunton, August 8, 1720. [Mass. His. Coll., Series IV, Vol. I, p. 255, fl.]

majority, he thinks, are against it.[1] It would seem that both parties were successful in establishing an organized body. For, although there is a singular and lamentable absence of records, there is a well-accredited tradition that two meeting houses were built at about the same date, 1711: one for the Quakers, the other for Presbyterian or Congregational people. This was seven years after Story's visit. The date, so far as it refers to the Congregational meeting house, rests upon the tradition of a bill for lumber against the Congregational Society, to be used for building a meeting house.[2]

The above is substantially all of note the editor has been able to discover that has reference to the religious history of Nantucket, in the line of the prevailing religious belief and polity of New England before the advent of Timothy White. Some of this material, hidden amid ancient archives, has been as good as lost. There may be still more light to break forth from dusty alcoves and corners, old chests and attics, where neglected but precious treasures are cast aside.

As these White Papers, brought forth after many days of hiding and now given to the public, add some definite information to the times and conditions that were largely matters of conjecture or tradition, so may their publication be the precursor of richer and fuller discoveries.

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[1] Journal of Thomas Story, pp. 350–359.

[2] "It is stated by an individual remarkable for his knowledge of primitive events that he had seen a bill, dated 1711, found amongst old papers, against the Congregational Society, for timber which was used in building the original meeting house, and it is not improbable that there was a church organized on Congregational principles years before that meeting house was built, and might have assembled for divine worship in some private dwelling, or in some retired spot under the shade of the forest oaks." Ecclesiastical records of the First Congregational Church and Society of Nantucket, by Deacon Paul Folger, 1843. [See Quarterly Register of American Education Society, May, 1843, p. 499.]

JOURNAL OF TIMOTHY WHITE.

1728–1748.

Timothy White born at Hav^{l} Novr 13, 1700

Susanna Gardner born at Mendon Jany 30, 1712 and married at Nantucket Fryday Evening By Mr Baxter & G. Gardner Esqr Septr 27, 1728

Here follows a Record of their children —

1/^{x} A Son (Immature Birth) born & dy'd Saturday night between 10 & 11 H^{rs} Apr^{l} 19. 1729.

2/^{x} a Dauter (an Immature Birth) born between 3 & 4 Monday Morning Aug. 31. 1730 and Dy'd the same morning

3/ a Daughter (Susanna) born Thursday morning between 7 & 8th H^{rs} Novr 11–1731

4/ a Son (Timothy) born between 6th & 7th Hours Monday Morning Octr 29 1733

5/^{x} a Son (an Immature Birth & still) born about 4 or 5 afternoon Tuesday May 20, 1735

6/^{x} a son (an Immature Birth) born about 11th Hour Thursday Morning & Dy'd a few hours after Apr^{l} 15, 1736

7/ a son (James) born about 8 Monday Morn May 2, 1737

8^{x} a son (John) born about 10 Wednesday Morning Feb. 21, 1738/9 and Dy'd Thursday night about 10 July 24, 1739

9/ a son (John) born between 12 & 1 Monday Morning April 7th 1740

10/ a Dauter Lydia born between 1 & 2 Saturday Morning March 20th 1742.

11 Mary Born between 6 & 7 Fryday Eve Sept 19. 1746

12^{x} William born between 2 & 3 Monday Morn. Septr 5–1748 & Dy'd Saturday Night Septr 10th following

13^{x} Will^{n} born (a little before day) Wednesday, Aug 23-1749 & Dy'd Thursday Septr 14 1749

Lydia Dy'd at Nant. between 10 & 11 o'clock Thursday Octr 23^{d} 1760 in the 19th year of her age

Mr Timo^{y} White Dy'd at Haverill about 11 o'clock Lords Day Evening Feby 24th 1765 aged 64 years & 3 months:

Susanna Badger Dyed on Fryday Morning August 26th 1768 about 1 Clock in the 37th year of her age

Mrs Susanna White departed this Life at Ipswich Octr 28th 1789

Aged 77 years 8 months & 19 days.

NOTE BY EDITOR. — These biographical memoranda are written on the opening pages of one of the little home-made notebooks, in size three and one-half by five and one-half inches, in which Mr. White kept his records. They are not in the handwriting of Mr. White. They were evidently copied into this book, very probably from the family records. The writing which records the death of Mr. White is the same as that which precedes and follows.

PREACHING SERVICES FOR INDIANS.

I preached a Lecture to the Indians at Macoomit July 12. 1728.

Preached a Second time at the Same Place Aug. 22. 1728.

The Comissiony for the Indian affairs at Boston made known to me their desire of my taking upon me the charge of a Lecture to the Indians upon Nantuckett: Upon my understanding of which I sent an answer in the affirmative and accordingly I began Oct. 3 1728

Preached a 2d time Oct. 31, 1728

Preached at Miac. Nov. 28, 1728, 60. Dec. 26, 1728. 50. Jan. 23. 1728/9 50. Feb. 20 1728/9 40 or 50. Aprl 17 1729. 30 May 15 1729 30 or 40. June 12. betw. 40 & 50 July 10. between 20 & 30. Aug. 7 at J. M. 20 or 30. Sept. 4 1729. 70 or 80. Feb. 17 1729/30 Recieved 15£

Began a new year at J. M. Oct 16 1729 above 20.

Miac. Dec. 11 1729 about 30. Miac. Jan. 8th-30.

Miac. Feb. 5th 30 or above.

Miac. March 5 between 50 & 60

Miac. Aprll 16 : 30.

Miac. May 14. about 30.

Miac. June 11. above 30.

Miac. Aug. 6. above 30.

Miac. Aug. 20 about 30.

Miac. Sept. 3. but too late.

Feb. 10 1730/1 Recd p John Gardner £15 ‖ 0 ‖ 0

Began a Yr at J. M. Oct. 1. 1730. 21
Miac. Oct. 29. above 20.
Miac. Nov. 26. about 30. upwards.
Miac. Dec. 24. about 70.
Miac. Feb. 4. between 40 & 50.
Miac. Feb. 18. about 40.
Miac. March 18. about 40.
Miac. Aprl 15. about 50
Miac. May 13 upwards of 50
Miac June 10 between 30 & 40.
Miac. July 8. between 40 & 50
Miac. Aug. 5. between 30 & 40
Miac. Sept. 2. about 20.
Oct. 1731 Recievd of Coll Winthrop £15. the which I payed to Mr Willm Tyler at the same time.

Began a new year at Miacoo:
Nov. 25 1731. about 40 Hearers.
Jan 20. 40 & upwards.
Feb. 3. above 50.
March 2d about 40.
March 16. between 40 & 50.
March 30. about 50.
April 13 about 30.
April 27 above 20.
June 8th about 30.
July 6. about 40.
July 20 about 30
Oct 1733 Recd £15. June 22 1733 extraordinary services £10

Began a 5th year at Miac.
Decr 7. between 30 & 40.
Feb. 1. 25.
Feb. 15. above 30.
March 1 30.
March 19. about 20
April 12. about 20
May 10. about 30.
May 24 about 30
June 7 above 30

June 12. above 40
June 21 about 40
July 19 40 or more
Dec. 1733 Received from the Comission[rs] £25 ‖ 0 ‖ 0

Began a Sixth year at Miac.
Nov. 1. 23 Hearers. Dec[r] 27. 23 Hearers.
Jan. 20 about 60
Feb. 10 about 70
Feb. 24 about 80
March 10 about 60
April 14. 70 or 80
April 21. 60 or 70
} Upon the L[ds] Day
June 13 about 20
July 11 24
July 25 about 20
Oct. 17 27
Dec[r] 1734 Rec[d] of Coll Winthrop p. [per] Deacon Phillips £25–0–0

Began a Seventh year at Miac.
Oct. 24 Between 40 & 50 Peons. [Persons]
Dec[r] 25 about 20
Scias. Jan. 2[d] 20
Miac. Feb. 6th 17
Miac. March 6th about 20
Miac. March 20th 13
Miac. Jun[e] 12 about 30
Miac. July 24 between 20 & 30
Squam Aug. 6. near 40
Miac. Aug. 7. 30 or more
Squam Aug. 11 13
Miac. Aug 21 upwards of 40.
Sept. Rec[d] of Coll. Winthrop £25 . 0 – 0.

Began the 8th year at Miac. Dec[r] 11 about 50 Psons
Jan. 22, about 30
March 4th 25
June 3 above 30
June 24 near 30
Aug[st] 5 about 20

Aug. 11 about 30
Sept. 16 about 30
Sept. 30 13
Scias. Octr 14 upwards of 30 [illegible] to ye Baptissts about 30
Miac. Oct. 28 — 18
Rec'd by Father Gardner £25 – 0 – 0 and the cash & Blankets for Indians

Began the 9th year Novr 25th 15
Feb. 3^{d} about 20
April 14. near 30
May 12 about 20
June 23 11
Aug. 4. between 20 & 30
Aug. 31. I suppose 100 if not more
Sept. 8. 16
Sept. 15. 30
Sept. 29 20 or more. Rec^{d} the usual allowance.
1737/ Began ye tenth year at Miohk. Novr 24. ab^{t} 40
Decr 8th near 20
Jany 5th 22
Jany 19. between 20 & 30
May 25 about 20
June 22 21
July 6th near 40
July 20 upwards of 20
Aug. 17 between 20 & 30
Sept. 14 14
Octr 12 20
Octr 20 upwards of 20

Feb. Rec'd 15£
June 10£
£25
- - - - 25–0–0

Began the 11th year at Miohkorrs Novr 9 1738 to about 20 Persons.
Decr 7 about 30
Feb. 15 11.
July 12 about 20
Aug. 5 30 only
Aug. 9. 20 or more

Aug 22 perhaps 3 or 4 Serve.
Sciass, Sept 20 near 30
Miach. Oct. 4 about 20. 18 — but no meeting
Oct. 25 about 20/ June 1740 Rec^{d} 25£

Began ye 12th Year at agawam
Decr 6 1739 about 30.
Miac. Feb. 7. near 20.
June 19. Went but no Meeting
July 3. about 20.
July 31 Upwards of 20
Aug. 14 Upwards of 20
Octr 2 about 20.
Octr 9 about a Doz.
Octr 23 about 20
Novr 6 near 20
March 2 1740/1 Rec^{d} £25

Began ye 13 Y^{r} at Miohk.
Nov. 20 12.
Apr^{l} 30 Upwards of 20
May 29 Upwards of 20
June 25 but no meeting
July 2^{d} { A. M. to the Baptists - about 30
P. M. to the Presbyterians at Squam - 20 or 30
July 23^{d} Miohk. between 20 & 30.
July 28 Sciask. about 50
Sept. 3 above 20 Septr 17th above 20

April 1742 Rec^{d} 25£	25–0–0
Novr 1742 Rec^{d}	10–0–0
1743 Rec^{d} £10	10 – –
1744 Rec^{d} Do	10 – –
1745 Rec^{d} Do	10 – –
1746 Rec^{d} Do	10 – –
1747 Rec^{d} £12–10	12–10–
1748 Rec^{d} Do	12–10–

Note by Editor. — The names and abbreviations "Macoomit," "Miac.," "Miacoo.," "J. M.," "agawam," probably "Miohk.," "Miohkorrs.," all, undoubtedly, refer to the services held in the Indian village near Miacomet Pond on the south shore of the Island, about two miles from town in a southwesterly direction. The exact locality is at this date a matter of conjecture. The abbreviations "Sias.," "Siask.," "Sciass.," stand for Sciasconset.

CHURCH RECORDS.

the Children of Eben^{r} Calef Scil.
Samuel
Mary
the Children of Hephzibah Coffin
Scil. { Ephraim, Henry, Jonathan, Ann, Mary.

all these were baptized Sept. 29th 1728 by the hand of the Revd Mr Joseph Baxter Past^{r} of the Church at Medfield

after the above mentioned Persons had owned the Covenant & the unbaptized Parents were baptized with the Children, it was said to them.

You have now given up your names to God & in a very Solemn manner Subscribed His holy Covenants and you are to consider and remember that henceforward the Eyes of the holy & jealous God will be upon you, to mark & observe whether you do keep this Covenant & perform the vows of the Lord which are upon you: — and if you deal falsely in this Covenant, & break this Covenant by living in Sin & neglecting duty, what you have now done will be a witness against you: — But if you do faithfully keep this your Covenant, departing from the ways of Sin & living in the exercise of Godliness, you shall without fail inherit the Promises: — the good things of this Life will come to you in a Covenant way: in love & mercy as tokens of the Divine love and favour: — and in the world to come you shall be brought to the possession of an Inheritance which is incorruptible & undefiled & which fadeth now away. and that you may be enabled to keep this your Covenant & perform the vows of the Lord which are upon you we shall now comend you to the Grace of GOD

On Sept. 26 1731 The Revd Mr Saml Wiswal administered Baptism to the Persons following Scil

To { Lidia, Mary, Rachel } Children of Joseph & Lidia Chase

To { Hephzibah / James } Children of Hephzibah Coffin

To { Peter / Robert } Children of Eb^{r} Calef

To { Hephzibah / Susanna } Children of Robt & Susanna Coffin

To Joseph son of Thos & Patience Brock

To Sarah Daughter of Ann (who is wife to Jonathan) Ramsdell, a member of the Church at Charlestown.

at which time the Covenant was owned by the widow Mercy Coffin in order to the Baptism of her children { Hannah / Mary

as also by Elisabeth (the wife of Peter) Gardner in order to the Baptism of herself and her children { Love / Deborah

and by Priscilla (the wife of Abel) Gardner in order to her own Baptism and the ordinance was administered to them all

Deo Sit Gloria.

on Sept. 17, 1732 The Revd Mr Brown of Haverhil administered Baptism

To { Susanna Daughter of T. White / Elisabeth Dauter of Jos. & Elis. Coffin

on August 24 1735 the Revd Mr Baxter administered Baptism to the following Persons scil

Timothy son of Timo. White
Benjamin Son of John & Pris Gardner
Joshua of Heph. Coffin
Edward of Josiah & Elisa Coffin
William of Thos & Patience Brock
Katharine of Susa. Coffin

And on Aug 31 Margaret of Thos & Patience Brock
Abigail / Susanna } of Mercy Allen (once M. Coffin)

And

Sept. 7. The Widow of Elean^{r} Coffin
Cromwell Coffin & his child Susanna
Mary of Douglas Black who then owned the Convenant

Lidia the wife of John Coffin (both of which at the same time owned ye Covt)

and their children { Kezia, Peter, Jethro, John, Lidia, Deborah, Parnel

Sept. 14

Abigail of Cromwell & Ruth Coffin

Timothy and Mary } of Lois Gardner.

Elisabeth and Sarah } of Joseph Hooten who then owned the Covt

on July 22, 1739 were Baptized Scil.

Richard of John & Lydia Coffin

Andrew, Sarah } of Josiah & Elis. Coffin

Andrew, Janet } of Thos & Patience Brock.

Elisabeth, Ebenr } of Ebenr Calf [*i. e.* Calef]

Caleb of Cromwell & Ruth Coffin

Joseph of Mercy Allen

Thomas of Mercy Newel who then owned the Covenant.

and in the Evening of the same day were (by reason of bodily Indisposition) Baptized in a private House

James, John } of Timothy White

And July 29th 1739 Were Baptized Scil.

Abigail, Hephzibah } of Mercy Kidder.

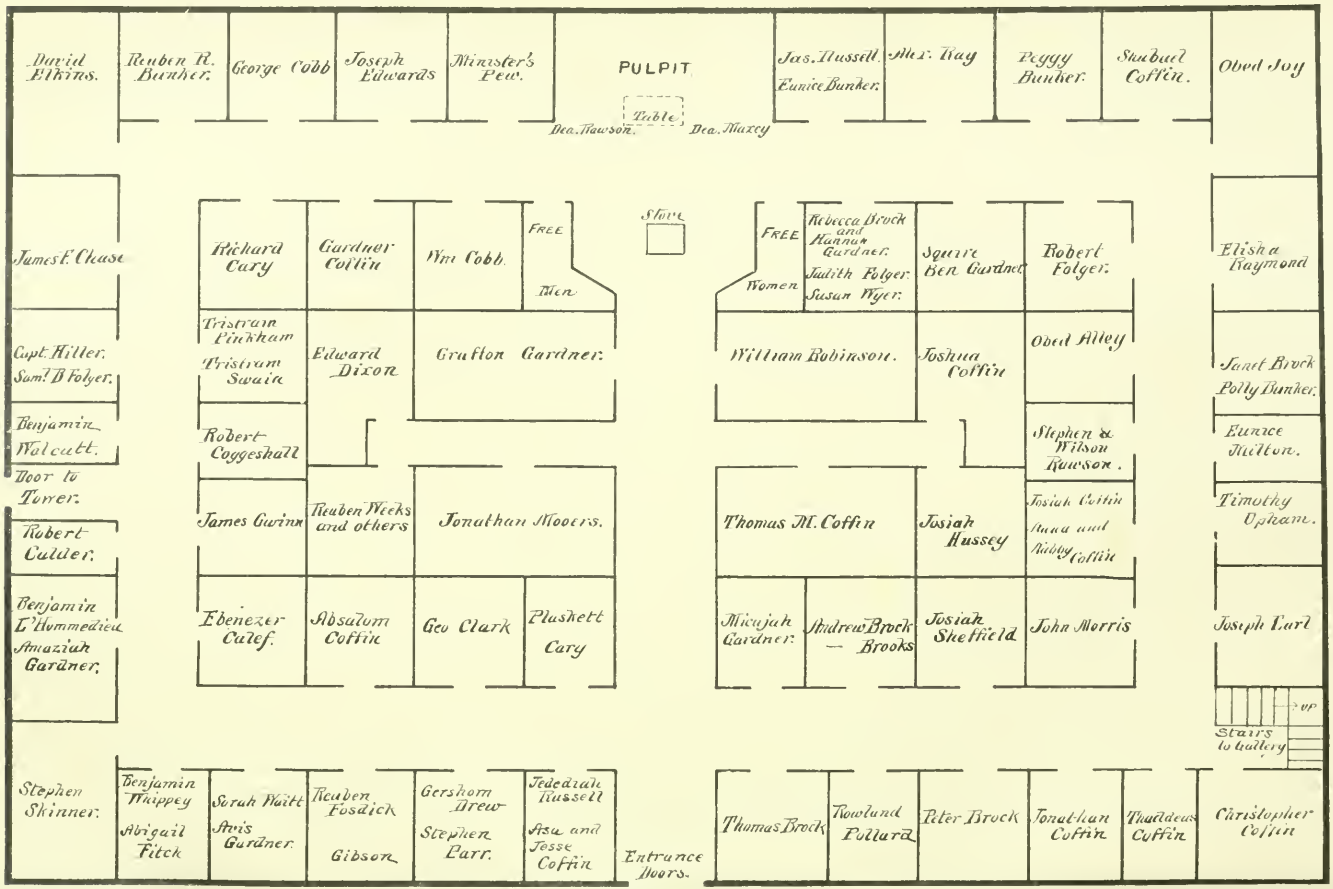
Hephzibah, Margaret } of Susanna Coffin

By the Revd Mr Hobby of Reading.

July 11th 1742
Owned the Covenant in order to Baptism. Scil.
Content (the wife of Daniel) Russel.
Mary Watson
Susanna (Dau'ter of Richd) Folger.
Dinah & Lidia } (Dau'ters of John) Clark
Mary Gabriel
Elisabeth (wife of Paul) Pease
Jedidah (wife of Jona) Pitts.
Hannah (wife of Jno) Medar.
and were accordingly Baptized as also three children of Contt Russels [names not given] Scil.
two children of Elisab. Pease Scil
Priscilla
Elisabeth
at the same time owned the Covent in order to the Baptism of their children Scil.
Margaret (the wife of Obed) Hussey (and her children Scil. Benjamin, Abiel, & Obed were Baptised)
and Thankful (wife of Danl) Long
whose children
were baptized
Baptized also John & Lidia [of?] T. White
Antipas of Jno & Lidia Coffin.
Ann of Josi. & Elisab. Coffin.
Thomas of Thos & Patience Brock.
Mary of Susanna Coffin.
Mary, Phebee & Francis of Joseph Hooten and two children of Mehetable (the wife of Jona) Colman, a member of the Church at Falmouth Scil Jane & [blank]
[Blank] of Mercy Allen.

July 12 Mary of Mercy Kidder.

July 18, Owned the Covenant and Baptized Scil.
Elisabeth (wife of Saml) Maxey
Rachel (wife of Joseph) Colman
Margaret (wife of Benja.) Chase



From plan kindly drawn

FLOOR PLAN OF FIRST CONGREGATIONAL MEETING-HOUSE.

See notes in appendix.

Eunice (wife of Francis) Brown
Beulah (wife of Joseph) Daws.
Abigail (wife of Cornelius) Morselander
Hephzibah Jones
Hephzibah Gardner
Deborah Baxter
Christian Ellis.
and at the same time the Covenant was owned by
George Gardner & Elisabeth his wife & their child Jeremy was Baptized
Baptized also
Eunice of Cromwel & Ruth Coffin
Mehetable of Beulah Daws
Cornelius of Abigail Morselander
Sarah of Eunice Brown
Sarah of Susanna Folger
William, Eunice & Martha of Douglass Black

July 25 Owned the Covenant and Baptized Scil.
Israel Luce, Eleanor Long and Mary Dykes — and at the same time Baptized the children of Mary Dykes Scil.
Phebee. Francis. Sarah. John, Martha. Mary
By the Revd Mr Worcester of Sandwich.

Octr 31st 1742 } Baptized Mercy of Mercy Allen
Stephen of Mercy Kidder
by Mr Worcester.

Aug. 13 1747
The Covenant was owned by Abigail Calef and her child (Peter) baptized.

Aug. 16 The Coven^{t} was owned by Benj^{a} Coffin 3^{tius} who was then Baptized.
as also by Mary (wife of Henry) Coffin & her child (Elisab.) baptized.
and by Priscilla (wife of Jon^{a} Coffin Junr) & her Josh. baptized.
Baptized also at the same time
Abigail, Janet } of Josi Coffin Esqr
Ann, Elisab } of Thos Brock

Mary of Jn° & Lydia Coffin
Ephraim, Jethro, Jon^a } of Susan : Coffin
Margaret of Eb^r Calef.
Obed of Crom : & Ruth Coffin
Jemima, Kezia } of Mehetable Colman
George, Elisha } of Geo : & Elisa. Gardner
Joseph, Rich^d of Jos. Hooten
Abigail of Abig^l Morselander
Lucy of Mary Burridge once Mary Gabriel.
James of Mercy Kidder
Paul, Noah } of Elisa. Pease
Elisab., Judith, Silas } of Content Russel
Deborah of [blank] Swain
By the Revd Mr Hovey of Metapoiset.

Nov. 12. 1749
Baptized by Revd Mr Newman Scil
Mary of Timo^y White
James of Josiah Coffin
John of George Gardner
Henry of Mary (wife of Henry) Coffin
Judith of Elisabeth Pease.
Mary of Mary Burridge.

An accompt of the money given me for preaching the Gospel at Nantuckett where I began May 9 1725

		£
Aug – 18 1725	Recieved of Jos. Coffin - - -	13
		13 = 00 = 00
June 27 1726	of G. Gardner Esqr - - - - -	20 = 00 = 00

		£
July 27 1726	of Edw[d] Bromfield Esq[r] at Boston	32 = 00 = 00
June 26 1727	Recieved of Jn[o] Coffin - - -	45 = 00 = 00
Aug. 29 1727	Reciev'd of M[r] Bromfield 33£ -	33
Apr. 1728	Recieved of Cap[t] Gardner the Sum of	05 – 00 – 00
		£
Sep[t] 1 1728	Recieved of Jn[o] Coffin Sher. -	05
	of his Mother - - - - - - -	02 = 00 = 00
	of Robert Coffin - - - - - -	02 = 00 = 00
Sep[t] 2 1728	Recieved from the Society by y[e] hands of J. Coffin - - - - -	18 = 10 = 00
		18 = 10 = 00
Sep[t] 14	of Ed. Bromfield Esq[r] - - - - -	69 = 10 = 00
Nov. 25 1728	Recieved by Jos. Coffin - - -	£ 15 = 05 = 00
Feb. 25 172$\frac{8}{9}$	By Jn[o] Coffin - - - - - - -	15 = 00 = 00
May 27 1729	By George Gardner Esq[r] - - -	12 = 00 = 05
	More - - - - - - - - - - -	0 – 07 – 00
	more about - - - - - - - - -	0 – 10 – 00
Jan. 9 1730	By Capt. Coffin - - - - -	17 ‖ 00 ‖ 00
	More by y[e] same hand - -	5 ‖ 00 ‖ 00
June 23	By John Coffin - - - - - - -	20 ‖ 10 ‖ 00
June 20	By — Hatch - - - - - - - -	00 ‖ 09 – 6
Aug. 15	By John Coffin - - - - - - -	2 ‖ 10 ‖ 00
Sept. 1.	By Eb[r] Calef - - - - - - -	9 ‖ 10 ‖ 00
	By another hand - - - - - -	1 ‖ 15 ‖ 0
	By another - - - - - - - -	1 – 6 – 0
Feb. 18	1730/1 p J. G. - - - - - - -	31 – 0 – 0
June 10	1731 p J. Johnson - - - - - -	00 ‖ 10 ‖ 0
July —	p — Hatch 4/6 - - - - - - -	0 – 4 – 6
Apr[l]	1732. p M. G. 20/ - - - - - - -	1 – 0 – 0
Jan. 24	173$\frac{2}{3}$ p Jos. Coffin - - - - - -	50 : 0 : 0
Feb. 2.	p E. Calef 60/ - - - - - - -	3 ‖ 0 ‖ 0
March 24	p Jos. Chase 90/ - - - - - -	4 ‖ 10 ‖ 0
May 10	p Brock 80/ - - - - - - - -	4 ‖ 0 ‖ 0
Aug.	1733 of Ebr. Calef 30/ - - - - -	1 ‖ 10 ‖ 0

	£		
of Jonath. Coffin Z. Bunker E. Bennit -	8	0	0
Decr Thos Brock 1 bl Beef 100/ - - - - -	5	0	0
Bayley about 35/ - - - - - - - - -	1	15	0
Apr^{l} 1734 p Jos Chase - - - - - - - -	6	0	0
p Calef 9 - - - - - - - - -	9	0	0
May 6. p Elis. S. - - - - - - - - -	3	13	0
May 8. p Calef - - - - - - - - - -	8	0	0
May 15 p Calef - - - - - - - - - -	4	10	0
Aug. 8th from the Society p D. N. - - -	39	0	0
Aug. 8th p. D^{n} Hay 20/ - - - - - - -	01	0	0
Decr 17. 1734 p J. Chase - - - - - - -	2	0	0
Dec^{r} — p John White - - - - - - - -	0	10	0
Jan. 7 1734/5 From the Society - - - -	£44	3	0
July 23 p Joseph Skiff 40/ - - - - - - -	2	0	0
Aug. 28th from the Society - - - - - - -	34	12	0
March 1st 1735/6 Rec^{d} £35 - - - - - -	35	0	0
Aug. 17 1736 Rec^{d} £ 41 5/0 - - - - - -	41	05	0
of Hagar 13/ - - - - - - - - - -	0	13	0
Jany of John White 19/6 - - - - - - -	0	19	6
1737 March 26th of J. G. about 33 - - - - -	32	17	0
Sept. 6th p J. G. about - - - - - - -	31	15	0
Aug. 29. 1738 p J. G. about - - - - - -	50	0	0
p Hagar 10/ - - - - - - - - - -	0	10	0
March 3. 1739/40 p Eb^{r} Calef - - - - - - -	65		
March 3. 1739/40 Ditto 160/ - - - - - - -	8	0	0
Apr^{l} 17th 1741 p Eb^{r} Calef - - - - - -	50	0	0
Decr p R. Wyer 37/7 - - - - - - - -	1	17	7
May 20 1742 p Mr Calef - - - - - - -	62	0	0
Apr^{l} 14 1743 p Mr Calef - - - - - - -	55	10	8
Apr^{l} 18 1744 p Mr Calef - - - - - - -	100	0	0
Aug. 27 1744 p Mr Brock - - - - - - -	50	0	0
1745 p Mr Calef - - - - - - - - -	20	0	0
1746 Feb. 8th p Mr Brock - - - - - - - -	20	0	0
Apr^{l} 28 1746 p Mr Brock - - - - - - -	100	0	0
E. G. 20/			
1747 May 8th p Capt Coff. - - - - - - -	150	8	8
Aug. p Mr Calef of Contribut^{rs} 200/ - - -	10	.	—
E. G. 20/ - - - - - - - - - - - -	1	—	—

	£		
Dec. 12 1748			
Rec[d] of M[r] Calef - - - - - - - - -	192	–	–
L. C. 20/ – H-r. 3/6 - - - - - - -	1	– 3 –	6
Dec[r] 18 1749 Rec[d] of M[r] Calef - - - - -	31	–	–
Jan. 2[d] Rec[d] of Cap[t] Coffin - - - - - -	112	– 10 –	
& to have of M[r] Brock - - - - - - - -	50	–	–
1750. May. Rec[d] of M[r] Calef 140/ - - -	7	–	–
1749 from —— Phillips 120/			
Rec[d] out of y[e] annual Collection at Boston	25	– 0 –	0
and from Mr Hubbard - - - - - - -	3	–	–
Oct. Rec[d] a Benefaction from Boston to y[e]			
Value of - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	57	– 10 –	0
1750 Out of annual Collection at Boston	[blank]		

Schooling acc[t] begin

Jan[y] 6 1745/6 @ 2/4 ℔ week

	weeks	
Janet Brock	9	@ 2/
Tho[s] Brock	12	1
Cal[b] Bunker	13	1
Jn[o] Bunker	10	1
Geo: Bunker	14	1
Tho[s] Clark	8	
Jos. Clark	9	1
Edw[d] Coffin	9	
And[w] Coffin	10	
Rich[d] Coffin	7	
Josh. Coffin	10	1
Cal[b] Coffin	11	1
Bart. Coffin	11	1
Uri. Coffin	11	1
Ann Coffin	9	
W[m] Ellis	4	
W[m] Fitch	8	
Coffin Fitch	11	
Shub[l] Folger	7	
Jn[o] Folger	7	
Nath[l] Folger	7	

	weeks		
Ben. Gardner	13		
Enoch Gard[r]	1		
Ann Macy	5	p[d] 10/6	D[o] 1/2
Mary Macy	2	p[d] 4/8	
Joseph Macy	8		
Henry Macy	12		1
Paul Macy	11		1
Jn[o] Pinkham	8		1
Sam. Maxey	9		
Franc[s] Worth	6		
6/Par. Coffin	5		
27/ Eliph. Coffin	5		1
Feb.			
3 Beth Gardner	7		1
3 Eb[r] Coffin	7		1
March 3[d]			
Eb. Calef	7		1
Rob[t] Hunter	6		1
Ob. Hussey	7		1
24/			
James Chase	4		
Jer. Gardner	3		1
31/			
Kath. Coffin	3		1
Peter Clark	2		1
Ben. (of D) Clark	2		1
Church Clark	3		1
Jon[a] Clark	1		
Apr[l] 7th			
Seth Worth	2		1
Ben. Folger	2		1
Geo: Smith	2		1
Rebek: Coffin	1		1
22/Jon[a] Fitch			1
Uri. Bunk.			1

Schooling acc^{t} @ 2/ ℔ week
Began April 28 1746

Thos Brock	27		
Sar. Brown	18		
Jno Bunker	8		
Geo: Bunker	25		
Uri. Bunker	24	——	102
Obed Bunker	24		
Caleb Bunker	22		
Joseph Clark	25		
Ben Clark	26	——	97
Peter Clark	26		
And^{r} Coffin	9		
Caleb Coffin	21		
Eliph. Coffin	17		
Rebek. Coffin	12		
Josh. Coffin	20		
Judith Coffin	8	——	113
Bart. Coffin	17		
Uri. Coffin	20		
Eben. Coffin	25		
Kath. Coffin			
Eben. Calef	26	——	88
Coffin Fitch	2		
Jon^{a} Fitch	19		
Beth^{l} Gardner	21		
Jer. Gardner	25		
Ben. Folger	26		
Rob. Hunter	24	——	116
Isaac Meirack	21		
Jno Meirack	21		
Henry Macy	16		
Paul Macy	18		
Jno Pinkham	20		
Obed Hussey	23	——	119
Geo. Smith	23		
Church Clark	1		

		weeks		
May				
5	Christ[er] Coffin	4		Jo. Macy 3
	Ben. Gardner	2		
	Jn[o] Arthur	11		
	Edw[d] Coffin	5		
6/Tobit		19		
Seth Worth		22		
12/W[m] Elles		10		
Jon[a] Clark		16		
Abel Gardner		20	——	131
May				
13/Fr. Moors		13		
19	Sam[l] Long	19		
	Fr. Hooten	24		
	Abiel Moors	16		
26 Fr. Gardner		23		
Jos. Brock		21	——	116
Will[m] Brock		19		
And[r] Brock		21		
June 2[d]				
Par. Calef		$\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}$ 1		
Elisa Calef		$\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}$ 1		
3./Tho[s] Newel		21		
4/W[m] Black		$\frac{1}{2}$ 13		
16	Ab[l] Allen	- - - - -		
	Jos. Allen	- - - - -		
	Ren. Allen	- - - - -		
	C. Morselander	19		100
30	Alex[r] Coffin	18		
	Chr. Stretton	8 @ 3/	3	
	Ant. Stretton	10 @ 3/	3	36
July				
7 Ben. Stretton		9 @ 3/	2	
14	Eunice Coffin	16		
	Peggy Coffin	1		Maxey 1
	Mary Coffin	1		Dikes 1
21/Essex		10		
August		Russel $\frac{3}{4}$		

11	Abr[m] Micah	10	
	Sam. Micah	10	
Sept[r]			
8	Jn[o] Woodbury	7	
	Tho[s] Clark	10	
	— Hammond	4	
Oct. 28	Jn[o] Folger	5	
15	Harker of R. Macy	9	
22[d]	Joseph Gardner	8	
29	Ann Elles	1	
	Betty Barker	4 p[d] 7/	
Oct 20th			
	Sar. Coffin	6	
27	Nat. Folger	5	
	Jan[t] Brock	4	122

Schooling acc[t] Dec[r] 1. 1746

@ 2/6 ℔ week.

W. Black	2		3/ p Week
Jo. Brock	10		
W. Brock	8		
An. Brock	9		
Jan[t] Brock	9		
Tho[s] Brock	14		13
Jn[o] Bunk[r]	16		2
Geo: Bunk[r]	18		13
Cal. Bunk[r]	17		7
Uri. Bunk.	2		
Obed Bunk.	2	(107)	
Eb. Calef	11		11
Tho[s] Clark	3		
Jo. Clark	3		
Ben. Clark	3		
Pet. Clark			
Ed. Coffin	12		3
An. Coffin	14		3
Sar. Coffin	14		

Par. Coffin	12				
Eb. Coffin	2				
Alex Coffin	2				
Cal. Coffin	11			12	
Eun. Coffin	4	91		(88)	72
Josh. Coffin	5			7	
Dykes	16				
H. Folger	16			2	
Jn° Folger	12			1	
Nat. Folger	15			2	
Ben. Gard.	11				
Jer. Gard.	14			12	
Fr. Gardner	3			9	
Eb. Harker					
Fr. Hooten	14 —	106		11	
Jo. Macy	11			6	
Hen: Macy	12			6	
Paul Macy	14			10	
S. Maxey	10			6	
T. Newel	18			8	
Jo. Gardner	16			12	
Ob. Hussey	15			12	
Jn° Pink^{m}	9			1	
W. Russel	9				
Seth Worth	1				
Abr. Micah	4			7	
Sam. Micah	4 —	124		8	
Decr 8/				@ 3/ p Week	
Syl. Bunk^{r}	10			May Deb Coffin	6
Richd Coffin	11			18/Ch. Coffin	5
22/B: Gardner	3				
Jan. 26					
Tho { Jenkins	5				
Tho { Jenkins	10			7	
Tho { Jenkins	10			12	
Matt. Jenk^{n}	2				
Alex. Moors	8			4	
Feb. 17th				Wyer	
Th^{s} Wilson	4			Wyer	

23[d]	Bethnel	6	1
	Abel G–r	6	13
March			
2	Josh. Coff.	1	
	Hunter	5	12
9	Trist. G.	4	11
	Elis. Ca		
16.	Sus. Coff.	1	
May 21st	Fr. Moors	3	
	Bek. Moors	2	

March —— 3/ ℔ Week

23	Uri. Bunker	2
	Obed Bunker	7
	Morselander	14
30	Jn° Arthur	9
April.		
6	Jane Hunter	4
	Nab. Morsetan	10
	Peter Caleb	10
	Han. (of Jn° Coff.)	6
27	Susa: Coffin	3
	Geo: Smith	9
	Armstrong	9
May		
4	Pinkham	4
	Zach[s] Swain	8
	Elisha Bunk.	9
11	Isaac Mireck	7
	John Mireck	7

Schooling acc[t] Began

July 6 1747 @ 3/ ℔ week

Tho[s] Brock	22
Geo: Bunker	25
Elish. Bunk[r]	25
Obed Bunk[r]	1
Eb. Calef	27

Peter Caleb	8
Deb. Coffin	11
Charles Coffin	11
Ben: Folger	10
Abel Gardner	24
Franc. Gardner	20
Jer. Gardner	19
Jo: Gardner	26
Ob. Hussey	19
Rob. Hunter	17
Th^{s} Jenkins	27
Ab^{r} Micah	12
Sam. Micah	12
Isaac Mireck	10
Jno Mireck	11
C. Morselander	10
Ab^{l} Morsel	10
Paul Macy	7
Pinkham Zach^{s} Swain	10
Geo. Smith	15
Wm. Smith	15
Trist. Gardner	21
. . Wyer	
. . Wyer	
Fr. Hooten	23
B. Stretton	3
Ch. Stretton	4
Ant. Stretton	4
Fr. Moors	8
Sam: Maxey	20
Alex. Moors	2
John Jasper	9
Caleb Bunk^{r}	24
Ben: Jenkins	28
Septr 21	
Mary Coffin Ephr^{m} Coffin	6 19
Mary of J. G.	24

Octr 5.	Judith Barn^{d}	3	
12/	And^{r} Coffin	20	
Novr 2	Dykes	19	
13/	Mary Gardner $\frac{3}{4}$ 1 ab^{l}	2	
16.	Richd Coffin	17	
	Richd Coffin	1	
	Ann Coff.	4	Love Gardner 5
			Charles Coffin 5
	Ab^{l} Coff	4	
30	Josep Bunker	15	
	Jo. Allen		
Decr 15th			
	Ben : Gardner	14	
	Edwd Coffin	12	
	Eb. Harker	9	
Decr 21.	Wilson	1	
March 21.	Fr. Moors	6	
	Thos Jenkins	14	
	Geo. Bunker	13	
	Elisha Bunker	14	
	Joseph Gardner	13 & 5	
	Seth Worth	2	
March			
1	Isaac Mireck	4	T. 5
	John Mireck	9	
7th	Hunter	8	
	F. Brock	8	
	Abel Gardner	8	R. 2
14	Jer. Gardner	6	
	Jer. Prier	7	
	And^{r} Worth	7	
	Mary Coffin	2	
	Ephr^{m} Coffin	7	
	Ben : Jenkins	6	
	Caleb Bunker	4	
	Eb. Calef	1	
21/	Trist^{m} Bunker	5	

Schooling Acc^{t} began May 2^{d} 1748
@ 3/7 ℔ Week.

Geo: Bunker	31	
Elish. Bunker	31	
Tristram Bunk^{r}	21	
Th^{s} Brock	26	
Charles Coffin	17	
Willm Coffin	5	
Fr. Hooten	15	
Rob. Hunter	10	
Ben: Jenkins		
Th^{s} Jenkins	20	
Jo: Gardner	34	
Love Gardner	24	
Abig^{l} Gardner	3	
Franc: Gardner	6	
Abel Gardner	22	
Nath^{n} Gardner	21	
Jno Mireck	26	
Tim: Mireck	20	
Franc: Moors	3	
Jer. Gardner	13	
Seth Worth	12	
And^{r} Worth	7	
Geo: Smith	21	100
Arm: Smith	22	
Jer. Prier	17	
9th		
Zac^{s} Swain	9	
Hannah Swain	5	
Robt Meader	13	rec^{d} 46/6
Reub^{n} Giles	10	rec^{d} 35/8
Allen	—	. . . .
Allen	—	. . . .
11th Mary Gardner	½ ½ 2 ½ ½ ½ ½	
16 Obed Coffin	13	
Willm Gardner	25	
June 12. Peter Gardner	3	
20th Abigail Worth	2	223

Schooling @ 3/7 ℔ week

part of time 4/ ℔ week

Aug. 15th				
	Ab[l] (of Crom[l])		6	
Oct: 3.	Ann Brock		12	
10	Mary Coffin		17	
31/	Dykes of R. G.		11	
Nov[r] 21	Henry Macy		12	
	Paul Macy		13	
Jan[y] 30	Elles (of El. A)		6	
Feb. 13.	Ben: Folger		6	
March 6th	Geo: Bunker		12	
	Elisha Bunker		24	
	Tho[s] Brock		26	
	Ann Brock		26	
13.	Rich (of Jon[a]) Worth		2	
14	Jer. Gardner		24	
	Will[m] Gardner		30	
21	John Meyreck		30	
	Timo: Meyreck		30	
Apr[l] 24.	Tristram Bunker		23	
May 1st	Meader		12	Rec[d] 42/ D[o] 6/6
	Giles		12	Rec[d] 48/
	Obed Coffin		30½	
	Armstrong		22½	
	Prier		8	
May 8	Abel Gardner		21	
	Nathan Gardner		21	
	Francis Gardner		24	
	Peter Gardner		25	
9	Elias Coffin	¾	24	
	Prince Coffin	¾	27	
	Zach[y] Coffin	¾	22	
	James Coffin	¾	23	
10	Kidder	½	21	86/ p[d] by M[r] Brock
June —				
19th	Mary Bunker		22	

Aug. 22	Abner Coffin	3
	Elisha Bunker	9
	Thos Brock	1
	Ann Brock	7
	Tristram Bunkr	4
Oct. 10	Mary (of J. G.)	6
	Kidder	5
16.	Fr. Hooten	6
18	Bayley (of J G)	½ 4

Schooling Acct to June 30 1740

	Dr.	Cr.	
Timoy Barnard	14/9		
Thos Brock	45/		
George Bunker	18/		
Danl Bunker	1/3		
John Bunker	27/	27/	
Ebr Calef	16/		
David Clark	7/6		
Nathl Clark	6/3		
Willm Clasby	7/5		
John Coffin	11/		
Jona Coffin	13/6	a sheep	
Josiah Coffin	27/	1 sheep sk.	
Micah Coffin	13/6	Fish	
Robt Coffin	1/3		
Humphrey Elles	13/6	Mowing 8/	
Nathan Coffin	22/	56/7	
Peter Fitch	13/6		
Barz. Folger	27/	48/1	
Shubl Folger	13/6		
Timoy Folger	13/6		
Zacs Folger	27/		
Peter Folger	3/9	3/9	
Thos Arthur	1/3		
Abel Gardner	5/		
Andr Gardner	7/6	7/6	11/11
Ebr Gardner	18/6		

Acct's Carry.d off - - - - - - -

Grafton Gardner	14/9				
John Gardner	12/6				
James Gardner	13/6				
Lois Gardner	13/6	13/5	/1		
Reub. Gardner	13/6				
Raymond Harker	13/6				Off - - -
Obed Hussey	13/6				
Matt. Jenkins	2/6				
Isaac Meyrick	7/				
Dan[l] Paddack	18/6				
Leah Paddack	18/6				
Caleb Swain	5/				Carried
Rich[d] Swain	21/6				
Will[m] Swain	27/	90[lb] Beef @/7	52/6		
Peleg Pinkham	8/				
Sam[l] Russel	10/8				
Jon[a] Ramsdel	4/1				
James Whippey	12/6				
Nath[l] Woodbury	13/9				
Rich[d] Worth	5/4				Acc[ts]
Cal[b] Stretton	21/1				

Schooling Acc[t] to Sept. 29. 1740

Dr.		Cr.			
Tho[s] Arthur	16/				
Timo[y] Barnard	12/4				
Tho[s] Brock	2 – 5 – 0				Off - - -
George Bunker	16 – 0				
John Bunker	16 – 0	24/7			
Eb[r] Calef	16 – 0				
John Chadwick	9 – 11				Carried - - -
Nath[l] Clark	16 – 0				
Dan[l] Coffin	7 – 0				
John Coffin	8 – 0				
Jon[a] Coffin	1 – 5 – 9				
Jos. Coffin	1 – 6 – 0				Acc[ts] - - -
Micah Coffin	16 – 0				
Nathan Coffin	1 – 12 – 0				

Humphry Elles	16 – 0	
Peter Fitch	16 – 0	
Barzilla Folger	1 – 12 – 0	
Peter Folger	16 – 0	16/
Shub[l] Folger	8 – 9	
Timo[y] Folger	16 – 0	
Zaccheus Folger	1 – 12 – 0	
Abel Gardner	6 – 3	
Andrew Gardner	16 – 0	
	21 – 1 – 0	

Acc[ts] - Carried - Off

Dr.		Cr.
Eb[r] Gardner	16/	
Grafton Gardner	16/	
James Gardner	16/	
John Gardner	15/	
Lois Gardner	16/	16/
Reuben Gardner	16/	
Raym[d] Harker	16/	
Obed Hussey	16/	
Isaac Meyrick	16/	
Dan[l] Paddack	16/	
Leah Paddack	12/3	
Jon[a] Ramsdel	16/	
Peleg Pinkham	13/6	
Sam[l] Russel	16/	
Rich[d] Swain	2 – 8 – 0	
Will[m] Swain	1 – 13 – 0	
Caleb Stretton	2 – 8 – 0	
James Whippey	1 – 12 – 0	
Nath[l] Woodbury	7 – 0	
Rich[d] Worth	16/	
Will. Smith	6/3	
	20 – 6 – 0	

Acc[ts] Carry'd Off

W. Swain 8 Weeks	9 – 10	
Dr. Sum total	Dr. 16 – 10 – 6	
Cr.	15 – 11 – 6	
	0 – 19 – 0	

Schooling Acct to Jany 3 1740/41

Timoy Barnard	22/2		
Thos Brock	39/		
Geo. Bunker	22/2		
Danl Bunker	10/		
John Bunker	25/10		
Ebr Calef	22/		
Jno Chadwick	5/		
Nathl Clark	5/		
Danl Coffin	1/4		Accts Carryed Off
John Coffin	46/		
Jonan Coffin	27/3		
Josiah Coffin	25/10		
Micah Coffin	13/6		
Nathan Coffin	32/		
Robt Coffin	8/7		
Humphrey Elles	3/9		
Peter Fitch	16/		
Wm Clasby	2/6		
Barzil. Folger	27/6		
Peter Folger	2/6	0/6	
Timoy Folger	9/10		
Zachs Folger	22/		
	19-14-8		
Abel Gardner	16/		
Andr Gardner	13/10		
Ebr Gardner	6/3		
Grafton Gardner	14/6		
John Gardner	15/		
Lois Gardner	16/	16/	
Peter Gardner	8/		
Reuben Gardner	13/10		
Obed Hussey	16/		
Isaac Meyrick	5/		
Joseph Macey	5/		
Danl Paddack	12/		
Elipht Paddack	10/		
Leah Paddack	11/4		Accts Carry'd Off - - -

Peleg Pinkham	8/8		
Jon^{a} Ramsdel	6/3		
Saml Russel	5/		
Richd Swain	16/		
Willm Swain	9/10		
Caleb Swain	3/9		
Caleb Stretton	17/4		
Jon^{a} Pitts	4/8		
James Whippee	9/10		
Wm Smith	3/6		
Peter Ray	5/		
	12 – 12 – 3		Acc^{ts} Carry'd Off - - -

Schooling Acc^{t} to April 2^{d} 1741

Thos Arthur	5/6		
Timo^{y} Barnard	8/		
Thos Brock	2 – 17 – 0		
Geo. Bunker	1 – 17 – 0		
Danl Bunker	13 – 6		
John Bunker	2 – 0 – 0		
Eb^{r} Calef	6 – 9		
Wm Clasby	1 – 1 – 0		
Jon^{a} Coffin	1 – 15 – 0		
John Coffin	2 – 2 – 0	Wool 15 lb @ 3/6	
Josiah Coffin	2 – 2 – 0		
Peter Fitch	– 18 – 0		
Barz. Folger	10 – 0		
Peter Folger	2 – 6		
Timo^{y} Folger	2 – 6		
Zacc^{s} Folger	9 – 6		
Abel Gardner	16 – 0		
And^{r} Gardner	6 – 9		
Gr. Gardner	4 – 0		
John Gardner	1 – 10 – 0		
Lois Gardner	0 – 17 – 6	20/	
Reub. Gardner	5 – 6		
Nath^{n} Coffin	13 – 6		
Robt Coffin	16 – 0		
	23 – 0 – 6		Acc^{ts} Carried Off - - - - - -

Obed Hussey	5 – 6		
Dan[l] Paddack	9 – 0		
Eliph. Paddack	1 – 3 – 6		
Jon[a] Pitts	4 – 6	5/	
W[m] Oldridge	5 – 4		
Caleb Swain	1 – 0 – 0		
W[m] Swain	9 – 6		
Rich[d] Swain	8 – 9		
Henry Woosoo	2 – 6		
Zach. Folger	9 – 6		
as above			
	4 – 8 – 1		

Acc[ts] Carry'd off - - - - - -

Schooling Acc[t] to July 2[d] 1741

Dr.		Cr.
Tho[s] Arthur	16/	
Timo[y] Barnard	1 – 15 – 9	
Tho[s] Brock	2 – 15 – 9	
Tho[s] Bailey	1 – 2 – 2	
Geo: Bunker	16/	
Jn[o] Bunker	0 – 18 – 6	18/6
Eb[r] Calef	1 – 3 – 6	
Jn[o] Chadwick	0 – 12 – 4	
Dan[l] Chadwick	0 – 9 – 10	
John Coffin	16/10	
Jon[a] Coffin	1 – 1 – 1	
Josiah Coffin	16/	
Nath[n] Coffin	1 – 12 – 0	
Joseph Colman	12 – 4	
Peter Fitch	16/	
Barzil. Folger	1 – 12 – 0	
Peter Folger	16/	
Timo[y] Folger	16	
Zach[s] Folger	1 – 12 – 0	
	20 – 9 – 4	

Acc[ts] carry'd off - - - - - - -

Dr.		Cr.	
Abel Gardner	6/		
Andrew Gardner	16/		
Grafton Gardner	9/11		
John Gardner	15/		
Lois Gardner	16/		
Reuben Gardner	1 – 3 – 5		
Thos Gardner	12 – 4		
Danl Hussey	6 – 2		
Obed Hussey	16		
Jno Johnson	3 – 9		
Thos Jones	13 – 7		
Peter Jenkins	11 – 1		
Thos Moors	14/9		
Wm Oldridge	16/		
Peleg Pinkham	8/		
Jona Pitts	13/	13/	
Danl Paddack	14/9		
Leah Paddack	16/		
Saml Russel	8/		
Saml Ray	3 – 9		
	10 – 15 – 2		
	12 – 4		

Acct's Carry'd off - - - - - -

Dr/		Cr/	
Caleb Stretton	10 . 0		
Richd Swain	32/		
Willm Swain	12/4		
Jona Upham	16/	16/	
Robt Wier	9 – 11		
Timoy Wier	7 – 2		
James Whippey	28/11	28/11	
Danl Bunker	5/		
Willm Clasby	6 – 2		
Eliakim Swain	16/	16/	
Henry Woosoo	13/6		
	7 – 17 – 0		

Acct's Carry'd off - - - - - -

1742/Schooling Acc[ts] to Sept[r] 25

Dr/		Cr	
Tho[s] Arthur	13 . 6.		
Timo[y] Barnard	10 – 8.		
Tho[s] Brock	1 – 10 – 0		
Tho[s] Bailey	1 – 9 – 6		
Geo: Bunker	6 – 7.		
Jn[o] Bunker	14 – 9	17/	Acc[ts] carry'd off
Eb[r] Calef	1 – 13 . 3.		
Jn[o] Chadwick	13 – 6		
Dan[l] Chadwick	13 . 6.		
Jn[o] Coffin	16 – 0		
Jon[a] Coffin	14 . 9		
Josi. Coffin	14 . 9		
Nath[n] Coffin	1 – 9 – 6.		
Joseph Colman	14 – 9		
Peter Fitch	1 – 9 – 6		
Barz. Folger	1 – 9 – 6		
Peter Folger	14 – 9		
Timo[y] Folger	14 – 9.		
Zach[s] Folger	1 – 17 – 6		
Abel Gardner	5 – 0		
	19 . 6 . 0		
Grafton Gardner	14 . 9.		
Jn[o] Gardner	13 . 9.		
Lois Gardner	14 . 9		
Reub[n] Gardner	0 – 16 – 0		
Tho[s] Gardner	14 . 9.		
Obed Hussey	14 . 9.		
Jn[o] Johnson	14 . 9.		
Tho[s] Jones	9 . 7		
Peter Jenkins	14 . 9.		
Tho[s] Moors	14 . 9.		
W[m] Oldridge	14 . 9.		
Peleg Pinkham	10 . 0		
Jon[a] Pitts	6 – 7		
Dan[l] Paddack	8 – 0		
Leah Paddack	2 . 6.		
Sam[l] Ray	14 . 9		

Acc[ts] Carry'd off

Peter Ray	7 – 1
Cal. Stretton	13 – 0
Richd Swain	16 – 0
Wm Swain	1 – 9 . 6
	13 . 04 . 6

Dr		Cr
Eleakim Swain	14 – 9	14/9
Jona Upham	13 – 6.	16/4
Robt Wyer	13 – 6	
Timoy Wyer	11 – 11.	
James Whippey	1 – 4 – 6.	24/1
Andr Gardner	6 – 7	
	4 – 4 – 9	

The above Accts carry'd off.

Schooling Accts to Feby 1st 1741/2

Dr/Thos Arthur 12/4	12 – 4
Thos Bayley - - - -	13 – 3
Thos Brock - - - -	1 – 12 – 6.
Geo. Bunker - - -	1 – 7 – 1
Danl Bunker - - -	9 – 10.
John Bunker - - -	1 – 14 . 2
Wm Clasby - - - -	14 – 9.
John Coffin - - - -	1 – 19 – 5
Jona Coffin - - - -	1 – 10 – 4.
Josi. Coffin - - - -	2 – 01 – 11
Robt Coffin - - - -	3 – 2.
Barz. Folger - - -	2 – 1 – 11.
Peter Folger - - -	1 – 3
Timoy Folger - - -	5 – 0
Zacs Folger - - - -	1 – 17 – 0
Graftn Gardner - - -	17 – 3
Jno Gardner - - -	16 – 3
Lois Gardner - - -	17 – 3.
Thos Gardner - - -	11 – 1
Peter Fitch - - - -	9 – 10
	20 – 15 – 7

Dr/Obed Hussey - -			17 – 3
John Johnson - - -			7 – 4.
Thos Moors - - - -			3 – 9
Leah Paddack - - -			2 – 6.
Paul Paddack - - -			10 – 0
Jona Pitts - - - -			12 – 4
Saml Ray - - - -			12 – 3
Caleb Stretton - - -			12 – 4.
Wm Swain - - - -		1 –	4 – 8
Abigl Woodbury - -			16 – 0
Jona Upham - - -			5 – 0
			6 – 3 – 5

The Acct above carry'd off

Schooling Acct to May 1st 1742

Dr/ Old Tenr		Cr/
Thos Arthur 21/ - -	1 –	1 – 0
Timoy Barnard 16/ -		16 – 0
Thos Brock 42/ - -	2 –	2 – 0
Geo. Bunker 28/3 - -	1 –	8 – 3
Danl Bunker 8/9 - -		8 – 9.
Jno Bunker 36/5 - -	1 –	16 – 5.
Caleb Bunker 6/3 - -		6 – 3
Ebr Calef 20/0 - - -	1 –	0 – 0
Wm Clasby 21/- - -	1 –	1 – 0
Jno Coffin 45/9- - -	2 –	5 – 9.
Jona Coffin 32/3 - -	1 –	12 – 3
Josi. Coffin 59/6 - -	2 –	19 – 6.
Robt Coffin 9/6 - -		9 – 6
Barz. Folger 54/4 - -	2 –	14 – 4
Peter Folger 11/3 - -		11 – 3
Timoy Folger 10/ - -		10 – 0
Zachs Folger 34/ - -	1 –	14 – 0
Joseph Colman 3/9 -		3 – 9
	£23 –	13 – 0

Dr/ Old Tenour Cr/

Grafton Gardner - -	0	13	0
Jn° Gardner 20/ - -	1	0	0
Lois Gardner 21/ - -	1	1	0
Peter Gardner 9/11 -		9	11.
Thos Gardner 10/ -		10	0
Jn° Johnson 10/6 -		10	6.
Thos Jones 2/6 - -		2	6
Abel Gardner 2/6 - -		2	6.
Obed Hussey 21/ - -	1	1	0
Thos Moors 16/ - -		16	0
Leah Paddack 9/3 -		9	3
Jona Pitts 14/ - - -		14	0
Caleb Stretton 14/ -		14	0
Saml Russel 5/ - -		5	0
Wm Swain 15/ - - -		15	0
Eliakim Swain 1/3 -		1	3
Jona Upham 10/ - -		10	0
Robt Wier 2/6 - - -		2	6.
Abigl Woodbury 17/6	0	17	6
Peter Fitch 1/3 - -		1	3
	£11	2	2

Schooling Acct to Aug. 6 1742

Old Tenr

Dr/Thos Arthur - -	0	18	0
Timoy Barnard - - -	2	14	0
Thos Brock - - - -	1	10	0
Geo. Bunker - - -	0	11	0
Danl Bunker - - -	0	8	8
John Bunker - - -	0	18	0
Caleb Bunker - - -	1	5	11
Ebr Calef - - - -	0	18	0
Wm Clasby - - - -	0	18	0
John Coffin - - - -	0	18	0
Jona Coffin - - - -	0	19	0
Josiah Coffin - - -	2	10	0
Joseph Colman - -	0	18	0

Benja. Coffin	0	5	0
Humphrey Elles	0	5	0
Peter Fitch	1	8	11
Barzil. Folger	1	16	0
Peter Folger	0	18	0
Timoy Folger	0	18	0
Zaccheus Folger	1	16	0
	20	9	6

Dr Old Tenr

Graf. Gardner	0	15	6
John Gardner	0	15	0
Lois Gardner	0	16	0
Peter Gardner	1	03	6
Obed Hussey	0	16	0
Peter Jenkins	0	1	3
Thos Jones	0	6	3
John Johnson	0	1	3
Thos Moors	0	16	0
Saml Russel	0	2	6
Jos. Rotch		2	6.
Cal. Stretton	0	7	4
Eliak. Swain	0	13	6
Jona Upham	0	16	0
Robt Wier	0	18	0
Timoy Wier	0	12	3
Betty Barker	0	14	9
Thos Gardner	1	13	0
	11	01	4

Note

All the Debts which I have yet to demand for Schooling are contained in this Book

March 1st. 1732/3

T. White

Entred ye School March 5th 1732/3

Fred. & Stephen of Cl. Folger
Wilm of David Clark
Seth of Shubal Folger
Joshua of John Bunker

March 13 { Tho: Shubael } of Thos Crook

March 19 { two Boys of Dinah Ellis / two Boys of W. Smith / Dinah of Jno Clark / Richd of Im. Gabriel }

Aprl 2 { Ruth of Dl Bunker / David of Stubbs 1/8 / Silvanus of Jos. Worth }

Aprl 9 { Ann of Jonathn Coffin / Peleg of Theodate Coffin }

Schooling Acct to March 1 1732/3

— Clear —

Thos Brock 24/6	1	4	6
George Brown 95/ Primer 8d	4	15	8
George Bunker	0	10	0
Danl Bunker	0	4	0
John Bunker	0	16	9
Ebr Calef Sum total	13	8	0
Joseph Chase 12/7 Wood 4/	0	16	7
John Clark 29/3 wood 10/	1	19	3
Ebr Coffin 28/9	1	18	9
James Coffin 39/9 wood 4/	2	3	9
Jonathan Coffin 19/3	0	19	3
Richd Coffin 12/5	0	12	3
Nathn Coffin 9/10 wood 5/	0	14	10
John Coffin 5/ Paper 1/6	0	6	6
Josiah Coffin 79/11	3	19	11
Thos Colman	0	14	9
Hump. Elles 72/10	3	12	10
Zacheus Folger 3/ wood 2/	0	5	0
Thos Brock 26/	1	6	0
Carry'd off and paid ye	4	15	8
George Bunker 10/	0	10	0
Danl Bunker 7/11	0	7	11
John Bunker 25/	1	5	0

E. C H. 13 : 8 : 0

Jos. Chase p[d]
John Clark p[d]
Eb[r] Coffin 38/9 - - - - - - - - - - 1 ‖ 18 ‖ 9
James Coffin Rye 24/ Corn 12/ Cash 20/ 2 ‖ 16 ‖ 0
Jonathan Coffin 19/3 - - - - - - - - - 0 ‖ 19 ‖ 3
Rich[d] Coffin p[d]
Nath[n] Coffin 15/10 - - - - - - - - - 0 . 15 . 10.
John Coffin 29/3 - - - - - - - - - - 1 ‖ 9 ‖ 3
Josiah Coffin 9/ Ditto 65/ Wool 2/ Tallow 4[lb] 4 ‖ 1 ‖ 0
Thomas Colman 14/ - - - - - - - - - 0 ‖ 14 ‖ 0
Humphrey Ellis - - - - - - - - - - 3 ‖ 12 ‖ 7
Immanuel Gabriel 25/6 - - - - - - - - 1 – 5 – 6
Joseph Gardner 21/2 - - - - - - - - - 1 – 1 – 2
Eb[r] Gardner 42/ Wood 5/ - - - - - - 2 – 7 – 0
Jer. Gardner 12/2 - - - - - - - - - - 0 ‖ 12 ‖ 2
David Gwin 36/7 wood 4/ - - - - - - - 2 ‖ 0 ‖ 7
Jonath[n] Moors 5 – 19 – 6 - - - - - - - 5 ‖ 19 ‖ 6
Jonath[n] Ramsdel 31/2 Paper 2/ Ink 2/ - 1 : 15 : 2
Sam[l] Russel 33/1 - - - - - - - - - - 1 ‖ 13 ‖ 1
Wil[m] Stubbs 12/6 wood 3/ - - - - - - - 0 ‖ 15 ‖ 6
Wil[m] Swain 2/1 - - - - - - - - - - 0 ‖ 2 ‖ 1
Barn. Pinkham 37/3 Wood 5/ - - - - - - 2 ‖ 2 ‖ 3
Jonath[n] Micah 66/ - - - - - - - - - 3 ‖ 6 ‖ 0
Francis Coffin 9/7 - - - - - - - - - - 0 ‖ 9 ‖ 7
David Clark 11[d] - - - - - - - - - - 0 ‖ 0 ‖ 11
Ishmael Hughes 27/4 - - - - - - - - - 1 ‖ 7 ‖ 4
Solomon Colman 1/ - - - - - - - - - - 0 ‖ 1 ‖ 0
Keturah Arthur 2/6 - - - - - - - - - - 0 ‖ 2 ‖ 6
Jonathan Pinkham 1/6 - - - - - - - - - 0 ‖ 1 ‖ 6
Tabitha Brown 15/ - - - - - - - - - - 0 ‖ 15 ‖ 0
Sam[l] Ray 19/6 - - - - - - - - - - - 0 ‖ 19 ‖ 6
Immanuel Gabriel 4[bls] 28/ - - - - - - - 1 ‖ 8 ‖ 0
Joseph Gardner 21/2 - - - - - - - - - 1 ‖ 1 ‖ 2
Eb[r] Gardner 47/ - - - - - - - - - - 2 ‖ 7 ‖ 0
Jer. Gardner 12/2 - - - - - - - - - - 0 ‖ 12 ‖ 2
David Gwin p Jn[o] Macy 40/7 - - - - - - 2 ‖ 0 ‖ 7
Jona. Moors clear.
Jonathan Ramsdel Labour - - - - - - - 1 ‖ 10 ‖ 6
Sam[l] Russel in Labour - - - - - - - - 1 ‖ 13 ‖ 1

Will[m] Stubbs 15/6 - - - - - - - - - - 0 ‖ 15 ‖ 6
Will[m] Swain clear.
Barn. Pinkham clear.
J. Mic. Cash 20/ wheat 21/ Cash 25/ - - 3 ‖ 6 ‖ 0
Francis Coffin 9/7 - - - - - - - - - - 0 ‖ 9 ‖ 7
David Clark 11[d] - - - - - - - - - - 0 ‖ 0 ‖ 11
Ishmael 2 Days Labour 14/ 1 bush[l] Rye 7/ 1 – 1 – 0
Saml. Ray 2 Tubs.

Schooling Acc[ts] to May 31 1733 D[r]

Tho[s] Brock 10/
George Brown 20/
Daniel Bunker clear 13/1
John Bunker clear 11/9.
Caleb Bunker 10[d] Psalter 2/4
Eb[r] Calef 20/ Paper 1/10
David Clark 10/
John Clark 20/
Elean[r] Coffin 20/
John Coffin 33/11. Cheese 8/6 Beef 7/6.
Jonath[n] Coffin 10/
Josiah Coffin 21/2
Nathan Coffin 10/
Rich[d] Coffin 1/6.
Theod. Coffin 6/
Tho[s] Crook 18/6
John Ellis 17/
El[r] Folger 20/ Primer 8[d]
Shub[l] Folger 10/
Zach[s] Folger 10/
Thos. Brock 10/ - - - - - - - - - - 0 ‖ 10 ‖ 0
G. Brown 20/
Dan[l] Bunker in Beaf 13/1 - - - - - - 0 – 13 – 1
John Bunker 2/2 Cash 20/3 - - - - - 1 ‖ 2 ‖ 5
Caleb Bunker 3/2 - - - - - - - - - - 0 ‖ 3 ‖ 2
Eb[r] Calef clear
David Clark 19/1 - - - - - - - - - - 0 ‖ 19 ‖ 1

El[r] Coffin 20/ - - - - - - - - - - - 1 ‖ 0 ‖ 0
John Coffin 38 lb wool 76/
Jonathan Coffin 10/ - - - - - - - - - 0 ‖ 10 ‖ 0
Josiah Coffin Rhum
Nathan Coffin 10/ - - - - - - - - - - 0 ‖ 10 ‖ 0
Rich[d] Coffin clear
Theodate Coffin 6/ - - - - - - - - - 0 – 6 – 0
Tho[s] Crook by Jn[o] Swain Jun[r] 18/6 - - - 0 – 18 – 6
John Ellis 17/ - - - - - - - - - - - 0 ‖ 17 ‖ 0
El[r] Folger clear
Shubael Folger 10/ - - - - - - - - - 0 ‖ 10 ‖ 0
Immanuel Gabriel 11/6
Abel Gardner 2/8
Jer[h] Gardner 23/
Joseph Gardner 10/
Eb[r] Gardner 10/
David Gwin 16/
Jonath[n] Moors 20/
Barn[s] Pinkham 20/
Shub[l] Pinkham 7/6
Jon[n] Ramsdel 10/ 3 pair Hhs /3 over 2[d]
Sam[l] Russel 10/
Will[m] Smith 17/ Paper 2/
Will[m] Stubbs 1/8
Joseph Worth 6/10
Immanuel Gabriel Labour 5/ 5/6 - - - 0 ‖ 10 ‖ 6
Abel Gardner 2/8 - - - - - - - - - - 0 ‖ 2 ‖ 8
Jer. Gardner 27/10 - - - - - - - - - 1 ‖ 7 ‖ 10
Joseph Gardner 8/10 Ditto 1/2 - - - - 0 ‖ 10 ‖ 0
Eb[r] Gardner 10/ - - - - - - - - - - 0 ‖ 10 ‖ 0
David Gwin p Jn[o] Macy 16/ - - - - - - 0 ‖ 16 ‖ 0
Jona. Moors carry'd off
B. Pinkham carry'd off.
Shubael Pinkham 7/6 - - - - - - - - 0 – 7 – 6
Jona. Ramsdel clear.
Sam[l] Russel 10/ - - - - - - - - - 0 ‖ 10 ‖ 0
Will[m] Stubbs 1/8 - - - - - - - - - - 0 ‖ 1 ‖ 8
Joseph Worth 6/10 - - - - - - - - - 0 ‖ 6 ‖ 10

Schooling Acc^{t} to Aug. 31. 1733

This Acc^{t} runs to Sept. 15th 1733/. D^{r}

Thos Brock 10/ Psalter 2/4 1 – 8
George Brown 20/ 3/4
Caleb Bunker 10/ 1/8
Danl Bunker 20/ Psalter 2/4 3/4
John Bunker 20/ clear 9/4 3/4
Eb^{r} Calef 20/ 3/4 Paper 2/
David Clark 10/ Psalter 2/4 1/8
El^{r} Coffin 20/ 3/4
James Coffin 5/10 1/8
John Coffin 20/ Psal. 2/4 Prim 8^{d} Paper 5/ 1 ‖ 19 ‖ 6
Jonath^{n} Coffin 10/ 3/4 2/5
Josiah Coffin 20/ 3/4 Psalt^{r} 2/4 Paper 2/
Nathan Coffin 10/ 2 Test. 8/ 1/8
Theodate Coffin 10/ 1/8
Thos Crook 20/ 3/4 Alm. 5^{d}
John Ellis 13/ 1/8
El^{r} Folger 20/ 3/4
Shub^{l} Folger 10/ 1/8
Zach^{s} Folger 10/ 1/8
Thos Brock 14/ and clear to Decr 10th.
G. Brown clear
Caleb Bunker 16/10
Danl Bunker in Beef 25/8 & clear till Nov. 12th 1 – 5 – 8
Jno Bunker 26/4 & clear till Jan. 1st
Eb^{r} Calef clear.
David Clark clear
El^{r} Coffin 19/6
James Coffin clear.
John Coffin clear.
Jonathan Coffin 10/9 30/ - - - - - - 2 ‖ 0 ‖ 9
Josiah Coffin clear
Nathan Coffin 18/
Theodate Coffin 14/5
Thos Crook by Jno Swain Junr 31/6
John Ellis 13/
El^{r} Folger clear
Shubael Folger 10/

Meervel Gabriel 10/ 1/8. 2 Alm. 10d
Abel Gardner 10/ 1/8
Ebr Gardner 16/ 3/4
Jer. Gardner 30/ 5/
Joseph Gardner 10/ 1/8
David Gwin 22/ 3/4
Jonathn Moors 25/ 3/4
Barns Pinkham 12/6 3/4
Shubl Pinkham 24/7 a Testamt 4/5
Jonathn Ramsdel 10/ 1/8 Ink 2/
Saml Russel 10/
Caleb Stretton 5/
Eliakim Swain 0/10 1/8
Joseph Worth 10/
John Clark 6/8
Manuel Gabriel in Labour 19/6 Ditto 7/
Abel Gardner 17/2
Ebr Gardner cleared to Decr 10th
Joseph Gardner 18/10
David Gwin p Jno Macy 25/4 - - - - - 1 ‖ 5 ‖ 4
Shubael Pinkham 17/6 37/
Saml Russel 10/ - - - - - - - - - - 0 – 10 – 0
El. Swain 2/6 - - - - - - - - - - 0 ‖ 2 ‖ 6
Joseph Worth 10/

I Left off School by reason of Illness the middle of Sept. and began again November 5th 1733.

Here follows a Catalogue of ye Scholars

Novr 5th
- John, Josiah } Gardner
- Jonathan (Exit —) & James Coffin. Legorie
- Benj. & James Brown.
- Peter, Jethro & Jno Coffin.
- Christopher & Josh. Bunker.

Novr 5th
- Jonathn & Willm Moors.
- Joseph Bunker
- William Bunker
- Thos Crook
- Shubael Pinkham.
- Josiah Coffin.

6th { Paul Rawson
Elisha Gardner
Saml Calef & Peter Calef.
John Brock
James Gardner
Peleg Coffin

7th Peleg. Joseph G. Caleb Gardner. Chr. Gardner

12 { J. Ramsdel. Benj. Coffin & Titus. Robbin
David Lawson. Benj. Pinkham. Wm Clark
Seth Folger

Novr 13th Eunice of Ebr Gardner.

14th Ann of Ebr Gardner.

19 { Ann of Jonan Coffin
Boston of Wm Swain

27 i. e
26th { Christopher Coffin
Richd Pinkham. Exit Decr 28th
Frederick & Stephen Folger

Decr 3d { Benj. (of G. Bunker exit Feb. 28th
John of Wm Stretton
Edward } of Manuel Gabriel.
Richard }

4. Willm of Thos Gardner

10 { John Jones
Mary. Coffin. Exit Jan. 10.
Ruth Gardner

24. Bartholomew Smith.

25 { William } of Willm Smith.
John }
Abishai }

Jan. 7. George Pinkham.

21. Reuben of Jos. Worth.

Feb. 4. Deb. & Mir. Stretton.

Feb. 11. Beriah Coffin. 6/

Feb. 25 James Russel.

March 11. Mingo.

Apr1 15 { W. Ramsdel.
Jos. Bayley

April 22. Jonan Coffin. Ruth & Deb. Bunker. P. Calef.

{ Feb. 28th
Jon. Coffin exit
13. Brown.
P. Calef.
Will. of S. Gardner
March 15th
E. Gabriel.
Jno & Mir. Stretton
22d Frederick F.
Apr1 2. Kesiah

Elis. Folger. P. Gardner.

Schooling Acc^{t} to Jany 31. 173$\frac{3}{4}$

Thos Brock clear 5/ glass 2^{d}	0	5	2
George Brown 20/ glass 4^{d}	1	0	4
Caleb Bunker clear 4/10 glass 2^{d}	0	5	0
Danl Bunker clear 9/3 glass 2^{d}	0	9	5
George Bunker 6/8 Feb. 28th 3/4	0	10	0
John Bunker 6/8 clear	0	6	8
Eb^{r} Calef 20/ glass 4^{d}	1	0	4
David Clark 9/3 glass 2^{d}	0	9	5
Elean^{r} Coffin 18/6 glass 4^{d}	0	18	10
James Coffin 9/3 glass 2^{d}	0	9	5
John Coffin 30/ 6^{d} glass & 6^{d} paper paper 7^{d}	1	11	7
Jonathan Coffin clear 12/5 Legorie 3/4	0	15	9
Josiah Coffin 23/8 glass 4^{d}	1	4	0
Richd Coffin 7/6 glass 2^{d}	0	7	8
Robt Coffin 9/3	0	9	3
Theodate Coffin clear 6/6	0	6	6
Thos Crook clear 2/5	0	2	5
Eb^{r} Folger 15/ glass 4^{d}	0	15	4
Shub^{l} Folger 9/3 glass 2^{d}	0	9	5
Zacheus Folger 9/8 glass 2^{d}	0	9	10
Manuel Gabriel 13/4 glass 2^{d}	0	13	6
Abel Gardner 4/4 clear	0	4	4
Eb^{r} Gardner clear 23/8 Catach. 6^{d} glass 4^{d}	1	4	6
Jer. Gardner 15/9 glass 4^{d}	0	16	1
Joseph Gardner 3/4 clear	0	3	4
	14	7	9

Caleb Bunker 20/
George Bunker 10/
John Bunker 20/
El^{r} Coffin clear to Jan. 31. except 2/1
Robt Coffin 2 bush^{ls} of corn

Thos Gardner 6/6	0	6	6.
Jonath^{n} Moors 20/	1	0	0
Barn^{s} Pinkham 3/2	0	3	2
Shub^{l} Pinkham clear 1/10	0	1	10.
Jonath. Ramsdel 9/3	0	9	3
Wil^{m} Smith 16/8	0	16	8.
Wil^{m} Stretton 6/8	0	6	8

Wil[m] Swain 8/6 - - - - - - - - - -	0	8	6.
Joseph Worth 1/8 - - - - - - - - - -	0	1	8
	3	14	3
A Whole Share - - - - - - - - - -	83	15	2

I went into y[e] School Apr[l] 14. 1735
W[m] Entred.
2 Peter & Sam[l] Calef.
2 Peleg & Jos. Gardner.
2 Jethro and Jn[o] Coffin
1 Marg[t] & Josi. Coffin
3 Caleb G. Josi. Gard. Brock
4 K and R. Gabriel. Jo. & W. Bunker
2 Peleg Coffin. Mingo.
2 Chr. & Josh. Bunk[r]
15/2 Brown. Benj. Coffin
2 16/Ann & James Coffin. James G[d]
21 James Russel. Ruth B.
1–22 Peter Coffin.
28 Keziah Coffin. 5 weeks
29 Titus.
May 25th Bayley. D. Manning.
16. Jo. & Theodate Coffin.
1–13. Christo. of Z. Folger.
June 16. Jn[o] Ramsdel. K Rand.
David Lombard. 30. two Smiths

Will[m] Swain Rye 14/

I went into the School Oct. 29 1734
Entred — Peter, Jethro & John Coffin.
Benj. Coffin Titus & Mingo. Paul Rawson Jos. Coffin.
Benj. & Shubael Pinkham.

W[m] Ramsdel
Caleb Gardner.
Josiah Gardner
W[m] Bunker.
Joseph Bunker.
Joshua Bunker.
Rich[d] Gabriel.
James Coffin.
Caleb Rand.
James Brown.
30/Peter & Sam[l] Calef.
James Gardner.
Jos. Bayley. × John × Ramsdel.
Chr. Bunker John Brock

Nov[r] 11 { Peleg Coffin / Robbin. 1. week
Nov[r] 12. Peleg & Jos. Gardner
Nov[r] 18. James Russel
Nov[r] 20 B. & A. Smith
Dec[r] 2 { Benj. Bunker. / David Lawson.
Dec[r] 10. Ruth Bunker
Dec[r] 16. Peter Micah.
Dec[r] 23 Challenge of Carr
And left off Dec[r] 26th

Schooling Acc^{t} to May 10th 1734	This column contains the clear money due from the respective Psons.			
Thos Brock 10/ × - - - - - - - - - - - -		0	15	2
George Brown 13/4 × - - - - - - - - - - - -		8	12	8
Caleb Bunker 10/ - - - -	due to Caleb Bunk 5/			
Danl Bunker 15/ - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		1	4	5
John Bunker 20/ × - - - - - - - - - - - -		0	6	8
Eb^{r} Calef 16/ - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		2	12	6
David Clark 10/ × - - - -	Alm 6^{d} - - - - - -	1	4	9
Elean^{r} Coffin 26/8 × - - - - - - - - - - -		1	8	9
James Coffin 10/ - - - - - - - - - - - - -		0	15	6
John Coffin 36/2 - - - - -	Paper 6^{d} 15/11 Paper 1/			
Jonath^{n} Coffin 27/ - - - - - - - - - - - - -		2	2	9
Josiah Coffin 20/ Cash 2/ - -	38/			
Richd Coffin 2/7 × - - - - - - - - - - - -		1	4	0
Robt Coffin 10/2 Alm. - -	except'g y^{e} Corn - -	1	14	1
Theod. Coffin 10/ - - - - - - - - - - - - -		0	16	1
Thos Crook 10/ × - - - - - - - - - - - -		0	12	5
Eb^{r} Folger 15/10 × - - - - - - - - - - - -		3	15	2
Nathl Folger 10/ - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		0	10 =	0
Shub^{l} Folger 10/ - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		1 =	1 =	1
Zach^{s} Folger 8/ - - - - -	except'g y^{e} Hair - -	2	4	6
Manuel Gabriel 15/ - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		0	6	6
Abel Gardner 10/ × - - - - - - - - - - - - -		0	14	4
Eb^{r} Gardner 30/ × - - - - - - - - - - - -		2	14	6
Jer. Gardner 10/9 - - - - - - - - - - - - -		2	17	0
Jos. Gardner 10/ - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		0	13	4
Thos Gardner 3/4 × - - - - - - - - - - - -		0	10	0
Jonath^{n} Moors 20/ - - - - - - - - - - - - -		4	19	3
Barn. Pinkham 10/ - - - -	excepting ye Fish -	4	11	3
Shub^{l} Pinkham 20/ - - - - - - - - - - - - -		1	1	10
J. Ramsdel pap^{r} 9^{d} 4/ -	except'g Bedstead Pap^{ers}	2	9	4
Saml Russel 6/8 2 alm. 10^{d}				
Wm Smith 20 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		2	15	8
Wm Stretton 13/4 - - - - - - - - - - - - -		1	0	0
Jos. Worth 10/ - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		0	11	8
Thos Bayley 3/4 - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		0	3	4

The Same continued-		Credit	
Jn° Clark -	3 ‖ 5 ‖ 11	Thos Brock 15/6 - - - -	3 ‖ 12 ‖ 8
D. × Gwin ×	4 – 1 – 11	George Brown	
W. × Stubbs ×	3 – 17 – 2	Caleb Bunker clear	
C. Stretton	0 – 5 – 0	Danl Bunker 10/ - - - -	2 – 0 – 0
		John Bunker 6/8 & clear to Aug. 16	
		David Clark 24/9 - - -	1 – 4 – 9
		Ebr Coffin 28/9 & clear to Aug. 16 1734	
		J. C. Cr 4½ Tallow 1½ Kitchen Stuff.	
		Jonathn Coffin Cash 40/	
		Jos. Coffin clear to Novr 11. except 6/	
		Richd Coffin. 24/	
		Theodate Coffin 16/6	
		Thos Crook 12/5 - - - -	0 – 12 – 5
		Elr Folger 80/ - - - - -	4 ‖ 0 ‖ 0
		Nathl. Folger 10/ - - -	0 – 10 – 0
		Shubael Folger 21/1 - -	1 – 1 – 1
		Abel Gardner clear	
		Ebr Gardner clear	
		Jer. Gardner 57/ - - - -	2 ‖ 17 ‖ 0
		Thos Gardner 10/ - - -	0 – 10 – 0
		Jonn Moors cr. p Alexr Coffin 10/	
		Shubl Pinkham 21/10	
		J. Ramsdel clear	
		Saml Russel 7/6 - - -	0 ‖ 7 ‖ 6
		Jos. Worth 11/6	

Began to keep School June 17 1734 on which day the following Psons came in

Caleb Gardner.
Chris. & Josh. Bunker
Joseph Bunker — Wilm Bunker
Nathl Gardner — James Brown
Wilm Moors — James Russel.
John Brock, — Josiah Coffin.
Richd Gabriel — Joseph Bayley
Peleg & Jos. Gardner — Jon. Moors
Paul Rawson Wm Ramsdel
18 { Barth. & Abishai Smith
{ Peleg Coffin — Mingo

19 Peter. &. John Coffin.
20 Jethro Coffin.
24 { Peter Sam[l] & Joseph Calef exit Aug. 1st
{ James Gardner — Titus
July 1. { Benj. Coffin, — James Coffin
{ Benj. & Shubael Pinkham
July 8th David Lawson. Wil[m] (of Dat.) Coffin
July 15. Ruth Gardner.
July 29. Edw[d] Gabriel. Owen.

ACCOUNTS.

Jan[y] 1745/6
11/P[d] to John Long 28/
12/To Mary Barnard 7/6
15/To Rich[d] Maecy for Corn 12/
for Rye 13/ - - - - - 1 – 5 – 0
and 75/ over
Rec[d] Wheat 16/ 24/
Jan[y] 17 cleared with Mary Barnard paying 10/
and overp[d] 2/8
Feb 8th 1745/6
Ballanc[d] Acc[ts] with Jn[o] Beard Paying in Cash 5 – 12 – 9
Feb. 14 P[d] Obed Hussey for a bl Sugar (2[c] – 0[qr] – 21[lb]) 15 – 6 – 3
P[d] to Alice Paddack for 4 y[ds] cloath @ 12/5 - 2 – 8 – 0
March 18 1746
cleared with Dan[l] Hussey paying 16/2
Apr[l] 4th P[d] to Rich[d] Macy 40/
May To Nath[l] Macy for Bone 22/
June To Rich[d] Macy 60/
To M[rs] Choke 160/
To Will[m] Coffin 60/
28/P[d] to — Chase for Frei't of Cow & Calf 20/
and to James Gardner for ¼c of Sugar @ 2/6
p lb 70/
July P[d] Syl. Hussey for Salt 88/4
P[d] Mary Chadwick 12/
To Ann Paddack for 4½ y[ds] cloath @ 13/ - - 2 – 18 – 6
To Mercy Allen for her Dauters Spining 52/6
To Lyd. Barney for cloath 42/

Aug./Ball. Acc^{ts} with Maxey.
Sept^{r}/P^{d} Nath^{n} Coffin (or Spooner) for Beef about 30/
P^{d} Susa. Swain for Spining 69/
To John Long 12/
To for 68^{lb} Beef 53/10
22^{d} To Richd Macy Cash £6
Septr 24. To Wardell £8 —
and to West 18/ for 1 bl Flower
26/To Claggan for Butter & cheese — 65/7
To N. Barney 48/7
Octr 3 Ballanc^{d} Acc^{ts} with Leah Paddack Paying 50/7
To Mrs Barker for 23^{lb} cheese @ 2/6 - - - 2 – 17 – 6
29/P^{d} to Dinah Clark - - - - - - - - - 1 – 7 – 0
Novr 10. To Deacon Norton for Beef & Fat - 7 – 0 – 0
Decr To Peggy Gardner - - - - - - - - - 5 – 0 – 0
To Ruth Coffin 6/ - - - - - - - - - - 0 – 6 – 0
Jan : 1746/7
1/P^{d} to Pris. Gardner 80/
3 To Richd Macy 42/ - - - - - - - - - - 2 – 2 – 0
16/To Richd Macy 120/ - - - - - - - - - 6 – 0 – 0
24 P^{d} To Backhouse 71/3 - - - - - - - - 3 – 11 – 3
Feb. 6 to Richd Macy - - - - - - - - - - 2 – 0 – 0
Borrow'd of Dr Whitney - - - - - - - - 1 – 0 – 0
Feb. 17th P^{d} to Dr Whitney - - - - - - - - 2 – 0 – 0
and to Richd Macy Sent - - - - - - - - 5 – 0 – 0
Apr^{l} Sent to Pris. Calef for Jer Jo. & Will. Bunker 16/6
P^{d} to Burnels Wife - - - - - - - - - - 1 – 2 – 6
May 29 To — Hubbard for 10 y^{ds} Tow cloath @ 9/ 4 – 10 – 0
June 2^{d} To Mrs Jones for a Cord of Wood 80/ 4 – 0 – 0
4./P^{d} to Deb. Burnel - - - - - - - - - - 3 – 8 – 0
5. To G. Gardner Esqr for 2 Skins in 1745 - - 1 – 0 – 0
June/To — for Cloath - - - - - - - - - - 5 – 6 – 0
20/cleared wth Dr Whitney Paying 40/ - - - 2 – 0 – 0
P^{d} to Jno Beard - - - - - - - - - - - 3 – 1 – 4
July 25 1747
Rec'd of Father Gardner on Acc^{t} Benj. Gale 20 – 12 – 0
P^{d} the Same to s^{d} Gale in 1750

July 29 Pd to Eldridge for a Cord of Wood 95/
Aug. to Sister Craigie for Js Gailix - - - - - 20 – 0 – 0
Septr 2 To Pris. Gardner 7/
Sent by Pris. G — r £6 —
Recd in Sundries.
Septr 8 To a York-man for Flower - - - - - 9 – 12 – 0
15/Pd Jno Macy 120/ which was chiefly for Beef 6 – 0 – 0
For a cheese 22/6 - - - - - - - - - - - 1 – 2 – 6
22/To Caleb (of Richd) Macy for 2 Bushls Wheat 2 – 8 – 0
Sep { To Jno Beard for Sundries 125/ / To Benja. Stubbs 35/
Octr/
Sent to Couz. Wm White (by Benja: Fosdick) 52/
Pd to Jno Beard for ¼c Sugar 160/ - - - - 8 – 0 – 0
Pd to David Gardner for Beef & Fat - - - 6 – 4 – 4
pd to Benja. Stubbs - - - - - - - - - 1 – 3 – 0
To Ch. Gardner 80/ - - - - - - - - - 4 – 0 – 0
To Mary Elles 60/ - - - - - - - - - 3 – 0 – 0
To Joseph Daws 20/ - - - - - - - - - 1 – 0 – 0
1747/Novr
16/Pd to Dd Gardner for Leather 68/ - - - - 3 – 8 – 0
and on former accts 2/ - - - - - - - - 0 – 2 – 0
Decr/
5/To Richd Macy - - - - - - - - - - 4 – 0 – 0
9 { To Sol. Colman - - - - - - - - - 1 – 19 – 0 / To Joseph Daws - - - - - - - - - 3 – 0 – 0
31/To David Gardner - - - - - - - - - 4 – 4 – 0
Jany 1747/8
9th Pd to John Macy - - - - - - - - - 4 – 0 – 0
29 { Pd to Sil. Hussey Cash - - - - - - - 20 – 0 – 0 / & by Q. H. on voyage - - - - - - 35 – 5 – 1 / Pd to Jos. Rotch - - - - - - - - - 4 – 0 – 0
Feb.
2/Ballanc'd Accts with Ben: Stubbs paying 6/
March 2d To Richd Macy pd 40
March Sent by Father 20£
Do by Jona × Coffin Junr £8.
Recd Corn.

March 1747/8
7th To Jo: Daws pd 14/
29th To Jno Macy 80/ - - - - - - - - - - 4 – –
Aprl 19 Ballancd Accts with Richd Macy payg 10/
30 To Elr Coffin 160/
May 1748/
9 To Mary Elles for Cloath & 101/
24 For Cheese of Burnel 66/ cleared with Pris. Gardner paying 23/ - - 1 – 3 – 0
24 Pd to David Gardner for a Side of Leather 70/ 3 – 10 – 0
i. e. in Cash 62/ p Nl off. 8/.
June. To James Gage for 11 yds Cloath @ 17/ 9 – 7 – 0
To another for cloath - - - - - - - 1 – 16 –
14 To Jno Macy £8
28 To Jos: Rotch 20/
1748/July 23d
To Cromwel Coffin for 4lb Coffee pd - - - 2 – 18 –
Aug. 6 Pd to Robt Macy (or Jno Norton) for 30lb Beef @ 1/6 - - - - - - - - - - 2 – 5 – 0
To —— for cheese @ 4/ - - - - - - - - 2 – 19 –
22/To Humphrey Ellis 16/
To Mary Ellis 8/4
Sepr To Mrs Barker for Cheese 60/ Do 3/ to Jedida
To Robt Macy for Beef - - - - - - - - 5 – 4 – 3
and for Tallow 30/ - - - - - - - - - - 1 – 10 –
Pd to Richd Macy for 1 bushl Rye - - - - 1 – 15 – 0
1 Do Meslins - - - - - - - - - - - - 2 – 0 – 0
& for 12 Do Wheat - - - - - - - - - - 27 – –
& 5/ over
To Prisc. Pinkham - - - - - - - - - - 4 – 10
Octr 1748
To M. Mayhew on Acct of Wood fetching 77/6
10/To Robt Barker for 105½ lb Cheese @ 4/ - - 21 – 2 –
& 15/over. — recd. ye 15/
& To Jona Coffin junr 95/ for Books pd for in Boston.
£
Pd to Robinson for Beef - - - - - - - 8 – 17 –

17/To Priscilla Gardner - - - - - - - - - 3 – 8 – 8
which is the Ball. of all acc^ts
Novr 5 To Baxter for Cording Wood - - - - 2 – 7 – 6
Nov^r/
14/To Shub^l Pinkham for Cow-keeping 40/5
16/To Richd Macy 70/
21 To Matt: Mayhew 120/
Decr 24 To Richd Macy 60/
Decr 26 1748/
P^d to Mr Brock £13 – –
Jany 14th 1748 —
Josiah Coffin an Handkerchief @ 51/
16/P^d to Jno Beard the whole due to him Scil. £26 – 15 – 6
26/P^d to Richd Macy on acc^t of Corn had of him 28/
and for Corn @ 28/ p Bush^l which I am yet to
Recieve - - - - - - - - - - - - - £ 8 – 12
27/P^d to David Joy 20/ for a Coffin — I Sent it
by James.
To Gwin To N. Worth
Feb: To S. H. £50 J. M. £10
March 11 { P^d to Sylvanus Hussey £ 20 / To John Macy £8 / To David Gardner 58/
all which was Sent by James
James Perry D^r a Comb 10/
April 4th 1749 —
P^d to James Perry's Wife 80/
5th/Sent to S. H. by Timo^y - - - - - - - 22 – 2 –
May 8. To James Perry 17/
30. Ball. all Acc^ts with Sister Priscilla Gardner
June/
2^d Sold to Robt Macy 28 Flatt Buttons 21/9 &
he p^d 21/10
17./Jos. Daws D^r 28 Buttons - - - - - - - 23/4
& for 2 Sticks of Hair @ 5/ - - - - - - 10

P^d in Labour - - - - - - - - - - - - 1 – 13 – 4
21./P^d to Mary Barnard D^ress - - - - - - 5 – 1 – 8
& for Physick then had 2/

July 8th
P^d to John Beard for Fatt 20/
14./P^d to Benja. Stubbs's Wife for ½ bbl Flower
141/ - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 7 – 1 – 0
18. P^d to George Brown for Labour on Sloop
Hav^l - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - £9 – 9 – 0
Aug. 1st To Richd Coffin p^d - - - - - - - - 8 – 0 – 0
7th { To Nathl Gardner 123/ - - - - - - - - 6 – 3 –
{ To Benja. Barney 152/8 - - - - - - - 7 – 12 – 8
both on Acc^t Sloop Hav^l
1749
Aug: 9th Ball. acc^ts with Sister Prisc: Gardner
Paying - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 4 – 1 – 3
Aug. 12 Sent by Sister Pris: Gardner to be Laid
out in Boston £20
that is — for Couz. Wm White 54/
for Sister Craigie on acc^t cheese
for 4 y^ds Tow Cloath
for Cotton & Linen
to P. Pollard for 2 Candlesticks 17/6
Aug: 22^d Sent to Maxcy's two Sheep Skins @
Septr 1. P^d to Richd Macy 45/ which was sent
by Timothy.
2. P^d to J. Burridge 140/ - - - - - - - - - 7 – 0 – 0
8 P^d to Robt Macy for Beef - - - - - - - - 7 – 10 –
20 P^d Jo: Daws 50/ - - - - - - - - - - - 2 – 10 –
21 P^d to Peter Clark 20
Ball: his acc^t — & Months Wages £22 —
£
& for Gorham's D^o 15
28 Sent to Richd Macy by James - - - - - - 4 – 10 – 0
29 To Jno Beard for Sugar 14/ - - - - - - - – 14 –
Octr 2^d P^d Robt Macy for Tallow - - - - - - 3 – 13 – 0
Oct^r/4 To Durphy for Apples 8/
D^o for cheese @ 4/
5. To Paul Hatch for Wood 55/
6th to Robt Macy for Beef - - - - - - - - 4 – 19 – 0
Sep: 30 P^d to Jos. Colman on acc^t of Peter
Bunker's taking down Riging 10/

Octr P^{d} to Mr Mayhew (p Abel Gardner) for 130^{lb} Beef @ 1/5 - - - - - - - - - - 9 – 4 – 2

25/To Charles Gardner p^{d} 51/ and

26 To D^{o} p^{d} 66/6 for money he p^{d} for me in Boston which is beside schooling 87/1

Novr 7th P^{d} to Joseph Marshall on Acc^{t} of his Indian's Wages 80/ - - - - - - - - - 4 – 0 – 0

10th P^{d} to Sarah Barney - - - - - - - - - 15 – 18 –

4th P^{d} to Bethiah Barker for 13½ lb Cheese @ 4/4

10th Novr Rec^{d} of Jno Gardner Cheese, Cyder, Apples, to ye value of - - - - - - - - 13 – 10 – 0
for which I Sent that Sum of money by him to Dartmouth

1749

Novr 20 P^{d} to Paul Hatch for 10 Cords of Wood @ 120/ - - - - - - - - - - - - - - £60 –

23. P^{d} to Reuben Swain 2/ wch was Sent by James.

27 Sent to Joseph Marshall (by Jno) and delivered to Jos. Marshall's Mother 120/ which is for the Indians Wages.

28/P^{d} Shub^{l} Pinkham 50/8 which is for Cowkeeping.

Decr 5th P^{d} to Sol. Pinkham 82/6

7 P^{d} to Richd Macy 70/ - - - - - - - - - 3 – 10 – 0

£

16./P^{d} to Jos. Rotch (by James) - - - - - - 10 – –

26 { P^{d} to Silv^{s} Hussey - - - - - - - - - £19 – 10 –
{ P^{d} to Jos. Rotch - - - - - - - - - £13 – 16 – 6

Jany 12th P^{d} to Humphrey Elles 16/ - - - - – 16 –

15th P^{d} to Richd Macy 42/ - - - - - - - - 2 – 2 – 0

3^{d} Jan: P^{d} to Sylvanus Hussey - - - - - - 20 – 10 – 0

Jany 21. P^{d} to Mr Brock - - - - - - - - £31

and by Contribution - - - - - - - - - £50.

Feb: 13th P^{d} to Mr Brock - - - - - - - - £32

To John Macy - - - - - - - - - - - £12

To Steph^{n} Gardner - - - - - - - - - £10

To Richd. Macy 80/ - - - - - - - - - £4

all Sent by Timothy

Feb. 28 1749/ P^{d} to Chapman Ep. qt and for Fulling 17/

March 22. Pd to John Beard for Molesses & Sugar 59/6
31/Pd to Pris. Gardner 33/2
Aprl 11. Pd to Pris. Gardner - - - - - - - - 32 – 12 – 7
and to Mary Barnard for Physick 2/4
Do Salve 1/6 O. T.
14 Pd to Paul Hatch 60/ O T. } - - - - - - 3 – 14 –
and by Nl Office 14/ }
Sent by Pris. Gardner } - - - - - - - - - 9 – 0 – 0
Recd Striped Holland } - - - - - - - - - 6 – 0 – 0
- - - - - - - - - 6 – 0 – 0
Cheese Recd for above in part
May Pd to Paul Hatch 36/ - - - - - - - - 1 – 16 – 0
June 8th Pd to Freetown Man for Wood - - - 3 – 10 –
15. To John Long Cutting Breeches - - - - – 4 –
21 To Wm Russel's Wife for Bridle 38/ Stuffing Saddle 5/ - - - - - - - - - - - - - 2 – 3 –
July 9 Pd Deborah Coffin Wife of Peter Coffin 40/ which is equal to £15 O T.
Sloop Havl entered into Bay July 18. Dismissed Septr 4th @ £140 p mo — 1mo 17 Days

17 Days 79 – 6 – 8 — £219 – 6 – 8

Days
30 — 140. 17
17
980
140
280
2380 (79⅓
300
3

31 Days p mo — £216 – 15 – 5

Sloop Wages for 1 Mo 17 Days - - - - - £216 – 15 – 5
Pd to Clark £70
For Sail. —
Garlix - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - £14 – 17 – 0
No 2. 18/6 No 3. 23/
Tandems — 39/ 41/
Garlix in all - - - - - - - - - - - - - £14 – 17 – 0
Tandems - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 16 – 12 – 2
£31 – 9 – 2

1ᶜ Sugaʳ of J. G. £17
Iron Sent to Jo. Hovey's
Bar lb 6 – oz 9. — old Tongs & handle Shovel lb 2 – oz 10
Sloop's first cost £137 – 10.
Charge made up 40 – 11 – 1 - - - - - - 178 – 1 – 1
Gains already received (except yᵉ Nails) - - 145 – 10 – 5

Oct. 1734 Sold of Mothers Cloath To T. W.
2½ yᵈˢ @ 13/ - - - 32/6 - - - - - 1 – 12 – 6
Sept./Paid on mothers accᵗ for Books 20/
Sold to T. W. above 2 yᵈˢ 29/3 Ditto 1¼ yᵈ
16/3 - - - - - - - - - - - - - 2 – 5 – 6
To John Gardner 5¼ yᵈˢ @ 13/ - - - - - 3 – 8 – 3
To Josiah Coffin 1½ yᵈ @ 13/ - - - - - 0 – 19 – 6
D. Newel ×1¼ yᵈ ×16/3 T. Brock ×1¼ yᵈ ×16/3 × 1 – 12 – 6
Robᵗ Coffin 5⅛ yᵈˢ 66/8 - - Recᵈ 16/3 - 3 – 6 – 8
July 1734 Reckoned with Zach. Hoit and Due
to me 9/ July 22 Lent him 10/ - - - - 0 – 19 – 0
Oct. 14. Lent to Zach. Hoit 10/ - - - - - 0 – 10 – 0
0 – 9 – 0
Jan. Recᵈ 2 Bushels Corn @ 6/6 - - - - - 0 – 13 – 0
In Cash 16/ - - - - - - - - - - - - 0 – 16 – 0
1 – 9 – 0
Sept. Lent × to Brothʳ John × White 40/ × - - 2 – 0 – 0
1734/Sent to Broʳ Ayer by Edwᵈ Clark - - - 35 – 0 – 0
Oct. James Ayer Dʳ 1 Quintal Fish - - - - 1 – 16 – 0
Novʳ or Dʳ p Deacon Phillips (as he Saith
22 – 6 – 0 - - - - - - - - - - - - 22 ‖ 6 ‖ 0
Oct. 22. 1734 Ebʳ Calef Dʳ
To 2 Accidences * @ 2/6 - - - - - - - - 0 – 5 – 0
Oct. 23 { John Coffin × 2 Accidences - - - - 0 – 5 – 0
{ Ebʳ × Gardner 1 Ditto × - - - - - - 0 – 5 – 6
Oct. 24 { Joseph Gardner × Esqʳ 1 Ditto June - 0 – 2 – 0
{ Thoˢ Brock × 1 Ditto × - - - - - - 0 – 2 – 6

*Accidence: a little book commonly so call'd, which contains the first Principles of the Latin Tongue. The New World of Words. Comp'l'd by Edward Phillips. London, 1720.

Oct. 30 × Shubael × Pinkham × 1 Ditto × - - - 0 × 2 × 6
Decr Danl Bunker × 1 John × Bunker 1 × - - 0 – 5 – 0
J. × Ramsdel × 1 Ebr × Barnard 1 × - - - - 0 – 5 – 0
Feb. 173⅘ Let Eben. Cain have 5/ the which he promised to repay in Feathers within 8 or ten Days - - - - - - - - - - - - - 0 – 5 – 0
June 6th Recd of Eben. Cain - - - - - - - 0 – 5 – 0

July 1735
Let Zach. Hoit have upon ye acct of Corn - - 1 – 0 – 0
Aug. 30. Ditto 20/
Recieved the above in Corn.

Josiah Coffin clear to June 16 1735
Jona Coffin cred. in wool 31/9
Elr Coffin in wool 26/10
Ebr Gardner in wool 11/3
Robt Coffin in × wool 15/7
Debt - × - - × - - 12 – 6
paid - - - 3/–1
J. G. 1 Alm. [Almanack] 6d W. Stretton Ditto 6d
W. Swain × 2. Draper × 1. Jos × Gardner × 2.
Elr Coffin × 1. Jos × Chase × 1. El. Swain 2. Calef 1.
Ebr Gardner 1. D. Newel × 1. Jos. Coffin 1.
Justin Coffin 1. Robt Coffin 1. W × Worth 1
× Clasby × 1. Caleb Swain 1. J × Rayner × 1.
R. × Macey × 1. El. × Coffin × 1. J. × Pinkham × 1.
Jona × Gardner × 1. Ebr Barnard 1.

1735/Laid in for ye Whaling voyage 1 bl of Beef. 1 bl. 2 Ditto p J. C. × 4 Ditto.
Full binding by J. Clark 22 bls 44/

1735 Ship'd on board Bark for Boston 10bls Oyl first Trip.
1 bl to J. G.
15 bls of the 2d Trip. Ship'd in Nathan Coffin.
3d Trip. W. Swain 1 bl. In the Brigg consigned to Brock
4th Trip.
1734/The Disposal of ye Whaling Voyage got in mate Ship with Bethnel Gardner

Oyl To Brock on Jn° Coffin's acc^t - - - - - - - 2 B^ls
Oyl on Robt Coffin's acc^t - - - - - - - - - - 1 b^l
on David Newel's acc^t - - - - - - - - - 1.b^l
on Black Andrew's acc^t - - - - - - - - - 1 b^l

5 - b^ls

May/Ship'd on board Sylvanus Hussey for Boston 33 or 34 b^ls
May 9. Ship'd on board Eb^r Gardner for Boston 16 b^ls - 16 b^ls
Sold to Sylvanus 722 lb Bone which is besides ye 119
of his weighing 841 lb
Shipped aboard Roch 28 b^ls Ditto 22 b^ls - - - - - 50
D. Newel 2 b^ls of oyl.
J. G 1 Stick of bone 3½ lb
Simeon Bunker (p Dr Hay) 3 lb – 7 oz
James Coffin (p Dr Hay) 6^lb 7^oz
Nathan Coffin 1 Stick of Bone
T. W. 3½^lb D. Newel 25½^lb
Ship'd aboard Sylvanus 26 b^ls of oyl Ditto 37 bls
Sylvanus Hussey 2 whales bone the one 784 the
other 778^lb - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 1562 lb
Robt Coffin (p Young Kerans) 3 lb 2 oz
Ship'd aboard Peter Folger for Boston 17 Bar^ls of
Oyl & 4 of Head - - - - - - - - - - - - - 21

Put aboard Paul Starbuck 4 b^ls of oyl but 1 leaked out

Put on board Chase 1 b^l of ye first Voyage, & 12 of ye new.
T. W. 2 b^ls Head. D. Newel 1 b^l Head.

1732/My Frei't of Wood (13 load) - - - - - 2 – 8 – 3
Recieved of Cr. Coffin for freight 59/ - - - 2 – 19 – 0
1733 { 16 Cord from ye Viney^d — 48/ - - - - 2 – 8 – 0
{ 15 from Dartmouth 50/ - - - - - - 2 – 10 – 0
I am to pay to Sylvanus Hussey on ye Sloops
acc^t { 1732 / 1733 } to d - - - - - - - - - - 33 ‖ 5 ‖ 11
To G. Brown - - - - - - - - - - - - 6 ‖ 3 ‖ 6
To John Coffin (or Eb^r Gardner) - - - - - 6 ‖ 0 ‖ 0
To Sail makers - - - - - - - - - - - - 5 ‖ 9 ‖ 10
1730 { I am to pay to Sylvanus Hussey - - - 5 – 18 – 0
1731 { & have paid to G Brown in Schooling - 5 – 19 – 10

1733 To draw upon S. Hussey - - - - - - - 8 – 18 – 11
1734/I have to pay to ye Sloop - - - - - - - 2 – 13 – 1
to S. H. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 32 – 10 – 6

Barrels by me put in for Oyl of Bethnel Gardners whale 4.
— Grafton's whale 1.
July 1 bar^l

1733/Jos. Daws 2 Almanacks 10^d
× Peter Gardner × 1 Alm. × 1 Wats's
Josiah × Coffin 2 Alm
Clasby 1 × Alm.
David × Clark 1 Alm.
Theoph. × Pinkham 1 Alm.
Robt Coffin × 2 Alm. 10^d
Jos. Hooten Taken &c: 3/
James Coffin × 1 Alm.
Saml Russel 2 Alm.

× Moab. × old Squaw × at Miac. × Zach. Mother × Sentequadec. × Esther. × Joel. × Tauturagen. × George's × Widow. × Squaw at Mattekecham. Old Mashquet's × Widow.

1734 × Lame Jon. Mother. Old Jo'cls Squaw. Old × Squaw at Jno Chipenore's Sons. × Zach. Mother × [illegible]. Tomy's × Mother. × Padshany Jochets × widow × Moab. Betty × Cook. × Henry's × Mother in Law Mashquets Widow

An acc^t of my charge about y^e Well.
To Russel for making a Curb 9/
Humphrey Ellis digging Nov. 14. 15 ½ of 17.
22 23 24 29. Decr 5. 6. 7. 8. - - - - £3 = 13 = 6
Manuel ½ day 22. 23. 24. Decr 5. 7
Stephen Arthur 1½ day. 1 — (1.)
Saml Russel part of 19th. 21. 22. 23. 24. 27.
29. Dec. 5. 6. 7. 8. 14. 15. - - - - - £4 – 8 – 0
Rails 45/. 8000 Bricks 104/3
John Jones 1.
Decr 14. Borrowed of Jonath^n Russel 700 Well Bricks.
Aug. 19. P^d to Jon^n Russel 500 well Bricks
Sept. Paid to Jon^n Russel 200 —— 700
Labour in Shoveling Sand 7/6 — Carting
Pump-Iron Work - - - - - - - - - - 3 – 16 – 11

Decr 3^{d} 1733 Paul Starbuck's Boy Mending the Town House glass 5/10
C 10^{d} A. G. 2^{d} Jno Bunker 4^{d} Sh. P. 2^{d} Jos. Gard. 2^{d}
May 14. p^{d} to Paul Starbuck ye 5/10

Wood Stoves for 1733/4
Joseph Gardner 1 [illegible] Load
Jonath^{n} Coffin 1 Cart Load
El^{r} Coffin. Jno Gardner. Cal. Bunker

April 27 1733
Recieved from Mr Brown 5 bls Cyder to be disposed of for him — which is thus disposed of Scil.

John Gardner 1 b^{l} at - - - - - - - - - -	22
John Coffin Junr 1 b^{l} - - - - - - - - - -	22
Josiah Coffin 1 b^{l} - - - - - - - - - - -	22
Robert Coffin 2 b^{ls} - - - - - - - - - -	42/
	5 ‖ 8 ‖ 0
Frei't of Cyder 17/6 - - - - - - - - - -	0 ‖ 17 ‖ 6
Neat Proceeds - - - - - - - - - - - -	4 ‖ 10 – 6
Paid of ye afores^{d} Debts in Wool 50/6 In Fish 40/ - - - - - - - - - - - -	4 ‖ 10 ‖ 6

July 2. Put on board Woodman the above s^{d} Effects for Mr Brown.

June 1733/Rec^{d} from Mother White 1 Coverlett —

Aug. 1733. Sold the s^{d} Coverlett to Josiah Coffin, (to be p^{d} for in wool) at 60/ - - - 3 ‖ 0 ‖ 0
Rec^{d} the above mentioned wool, and Sent it by worcester.

	Rec^{d} 3 pieces of cloath from my Mother — And Sold —	
1734	To Eb^{r} Gardner 5½ y^{ds} @ 13/ - - -	3 ‖ 11 ‖ 6
June	For w^{h} I've rec^{d} 20^{ct} wool at 2/ Cash 13/6	3 ‖ 11 ‖ 6
1734	Sold to Clasby 4½ y^{ds} @ 12/6 - - - -	2 ‖ 6 ‖ 3
	Rec^{d} 25^{lb} wool @ 2/ Cash 6/3 - - -	2 ‖ 6 ‖ 3
	Sold to D. Newel 3½ y^{ds} @ 13/6 - - -	2 – 7 ‖ 3
	Paid ye above Sums except 1/9	14 – 2 – 9
	p^{d}	8 – 3 – 3

Feb. 3 1732/3 paid to Eb^{r} Gardner in Cash 60/ 3 ‖ 0 ‖ 0
Alm. & Books 2/6 — 3 Primers 2/ - - - - 0 ‖ 4 ‖ 6
Eb^{r} Gardner Credit 164 Feet of Joice
Aug. 1733 Eb^{r} Gardner D^{r} to 63 y^{ds} Cloath - 3 ‖ 7 ‖ 6
Aug. 16. To a Bible 12/ 2 Almanacks - - 12 – 10
Decr 7 1733 Ballanced acc^{ts} with E. Gardn^{r} but the 18/ for Salt charged to me thro' a mistake 2 years before, omitted.
June 1734 E. G^{r} D^{r} × to 15½ yds ticking @ 8/- £6 ‖ 4 – 0

July 1733 Lent to Little Caleb 4/6 to be paid in Wheat the next Wheat Harvest
Rec^{d} by Thos Gardner 4/6

1. Put on board Sylvanus's Schooner for Boston 8 b^{ls} of Oyl, 3 of Head marked J G

3. Put on board Andrew Gardner for Boston 18 b^{ls} of Oyl; 4 of Head J. G. 1 b^{l} Oyl G. G. Jonath^{n} Pinkham 1 b^{l}

Oct. 1732 Paid to Saml Barker for his Horse to Haver^{l} 60/ - - - - - - - - - - - - 3 ‖ 0 ‖ 0
and in the Winter Following 20/ - - - - 1 ‖ 0 ‖ 0
May 9. 1733 Paid to Coker of Stretham for Boards 30/ - - - - - - - - - - - - 1 ‖ 10 ‖ 0
May 11. Paid to the Same Man 15/ - - - - 0 ‖ 15 ‖ 0
May 15. Paid to John Macy for wheat - - - 1 ‖ 3 ‖ 0
June 15 { Paid to Saml Barker p Jon^{thn} Folger - 1 ‖ 0 ‖ 0
{ Paid to Jonathan Folger for a Spit &c 10 ‖ 0
June Paid to Mr Woodman for boards - - - 2 ‖ 18 ‖ 6
July 1 { P^{d} Mr Woodman 22½ lb wool for boards 2 ‖ 5 ‖ 0
{ and for malt 8^{ct} - 2 ^{oz} - - - - - 0 ‖ 16 ‖ 3
July 1. P^{d} to Jonat^{n} Folger 5/
Ship'd aboard Mr Woodman for John White of Haver^{l}, to be paid for in Apples or Cyder or both Scil.
On Jno Coffins acc^{t} 11^{lb} wool - - - - - - 1 – 2 – 0
on acc^{t} Jno Gardner 10^{lb} - - - - - - - - 1 – 0 – 0
on acc^{t} T. White 37^{lb} - - - - - - - - - 3 – 14 – 0
At the Same time Ship'd for Mother for her Cloath 166^{lb} of wool.

Aug. 7. 1733 Pd to Joseph Dawes p James Russel 65/ - - - - - - - - - - - - - 3 : 5 : 0

March –0 × Robt Coffin 1 hair covering 3/ 1 Primer × 8d. Paper 2/ - - - - - - - 5 : 8
John × Coffin × 1 Primer 8d
May 4. 1733 Sent to Aunt Elisa. 34/
Jos. Coffin thread 3/4 Paper 1/10
Caleb × Bunker A Psalter 2/4
John Coffin × a Psalter × 2/4 Paper × 6d
D. × Bunker + 1 Psalter 2/4 T. × Brock × 1 Psalter 2/4
Aug. 22. } × Shubael × Pinkham × 1 Testament 4/ } Nathan × Coffin × 2 Ditto 8/
Weight of Cable - - - - - - - - - - - - 7 ‖ 1 ‖ 25

April 17 1740
Ballanc'd Accts with David Newel — paying Scil. by Wm Clasby - - - - - - - - - 2 – 0 – 9
Cloath 30/ weaving 9/1 - - - - - - - - 1 – 19 – 1
Schooling, Paper - Primer - - - - - - - 2 – 11 – 7
and in Cash - - - - - - - - - - - - 7 – 17 – 7
£14 – 9 – 0

April 30. Isaac Woosoo Corn 2/6
May 8. Ballanc'd Accts with Abishai Folger paying by Schooling 2/6 Cash 66/3
May 10 Paid to Sylvs Hussey 60/
12 to Pitts's wife for weaving 8/
16/Paid to Mr Brock Cash £21 and in Schooling £12
24./Sent to Isaac Woosoo by his Daughter 5/
May 31. Paid to the Negro Doctor 5/
June 3./Ballanc'd accts with Sister Craigie being 84/6
June 7th Isaac Woosoo 2/6
June 14 Zachy Hoit Dr 1 Bushel Corn 8/
June 19 to Capt Woodman for cloath, Rake and Basket — 28½ lb Wool @ 3/

June 25/Recd of Mr Brock the money which he bro't from Comissrs and ye annual Collection (or Deacon Phillips) in Boston Scil. £89 and paid to Prisc. Gardner for Nursing 60/

July 4 Let Zach. Hoit have 10/

July 9 Pd Maxey for Leather 20/

July 11th Setled Accts wth Martha Joel and Due in my Favour 40/3 at which time Recd (in part) Hay 30/7

July 14. Recd of Sam. Benj. 1 hund of Hay.

July 15 Pd Richd Coffin 20/ for ye Leather

30 Zach. Hoit Dr to a pair of Shoes 8/ and 1 Bushl Corn 8/6

Aug. 8. Paid to John Beard for Corn @ 8/ p Bushl. 80/ - - - - - - - - - - - - - 4 – 0 – 0

9. Paid to Tupper of Rochester for 12½ Cords of Wood - - - - - - - - - - - - - £17 – 15 – 0 and Ballanc'd with M. Norton paying 1/

Aug. 9 Let Zach. Hoit have a pair of Breeches Shirt & Hat Paid by Carting Wood

Aug. 12 Zach. Hoit Dr for Wood 6/

Aug. 14 Zach Hoit Dr Cash 3/ Isaac Woosoo 10/

Aug. 18 Cleared with James Robbin p Hann. Peter for the Boy's breaking his window: paying 4/ and in ye Spring 1/ In all 5/

Aug. 21 Let Zach. Hoit have 10/
and 19 day — a pair of Shoes at David Clark's 20/

Aug. 26 Let Zach. Hoit have a Jacket; for which he is to pay ye next Fall 6½ Bushels of Corn.

Aug. Pd Richd Coffin (by the Navl Officer) for for the Sole Leather 12/

Septr 1. To Jos. Daws for Labour 1 pair of Knee-Buckles @ 4/

5/To Joseph Daws for Ditto 20/

8/Pd to Obed Japhet for Rye @ 8/ p Bushel 11/ 11 – 0

10/Ballanc'd with Benj. Barney Paying 50/
20 Paid to Nathan Coffin for Wheat — Cash 100/ Schooling 58/5
Sept. 20 Pd to Butler for 79 lb Beef @ 7 — 2 – 6 – 1
and for fat - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 18 – 4
Sept. 22 Pd to ye Same man for Fat 24/
24/Pd to Obed Japheth the Remainder of his due for Rye Scil. 3/6
26/Pd to Jos. Daws, the (p Mr Brock) the Remainder of what was due to him for Stitching. Scil. 16/
26. Recd of James Gardner for Schooling Gall. of Molasses @ 5/
29 Bou't of John Bunker 101 lb of cheese @ 1/ and pd in Cash 40/ & Schooling 61/ - - — 5 – 1 – 0
Put into ye Voyage 9 bls (or 10)
Octr 3 Pd to Richd Coffin 10/ wch is /9 more than the Ball. of my Acct
Octr Recd of Bailey 1 bl Cyder 28/
Octr 28 Recd of Th. Pinkham 2 Bushels & 1 Peck Apples.
Novr Pd to Mr Wass by Mr Brock for Fatt 10/ for 1 lb Beef @ 6½ d.
Novr 21 Pd Nathl Paddack 10/ and last yr a Primer 1/2
Feb. 1740/1 cleared with Nathl Paddack and overpaid him /6.
June Pd to Brother Craigie for Sundries — 22½ lb Bone - - - - - - - - - - - - - — 13 – 4 – 0
Cash by Nathan Coffin (Borrow'd) - - - - — 3 – 4 – 0
June 6th Repd to Nathan Coffin - - - - - - — 3 – 4 – 0
June 24 Pd to Jos. Daws's Wife for Weaving 20/
June 24 Let Sam. Pamhame's Wife have toward Hay 1/6
Aug. 1741 Ballanc'd Accts with Nathl Paddack paying 18/7
Septr 1741 Paid to Thos Carr for Rice — Cash 7/ Schoolg 1/–8/

Novr 4 1741 P^{d} to Wm Russel (or Robt Gardner's wife on his Acc^{t}) for fat 45/6	
1741	
Novr 11th P^{d} to Matthew Norton for Beef and Fatt 105/8 - - - - - - - - - - - - -	5 – 5 – 8
Decr 12 P^{d} to B Russel for keeping Cows 25/ -	1 – 5 – 0
March 1742	
P^{d} to S. Hussey for Flower @ 70/ p c in Cash 122/ - - - - - - - - - - - - -	6 – 2 – 0
and p S. Ray 9/3 - - - - - - - - - - -	9 – 3
	£6 – 11 – 3
April 24 1742	
P^{d} to Jon^{a} Folger 22/ which is in full - - -	£1 – 2 – 0
Apr^{l} P^{d} to Nathl Coffin - - - - - - - - -	4 – 0 – 0
May P^{d} to Nathl Coffin - - - - - - - - -	2 – 0 – 0
June to a York-Man for 2 b^{ls} Flower @ 62/6 p c	11 – 0 – 0
June P^{d} to John Harper - - - - - - - - -	3 – 0 – 0
Novr 11 1742	
P^{d} to Benja. Coffin on Acc^{t} of John Johnson of Hav^{l} - - - - - - - - - - - - - for which I have his Rec^{t}	7 – 3 – 0
Novr 20 1742	
P^{d} to Mordecai Elles for keeping of Cows 21/	
Decr 5th P^{d} to John Coffin 3^{tius} for Frei't of wool to Newbury and Apples & Cyder from thence Scil. Cash 80/ - - - - -	4 – 0 – 0
Decr P^{d} to George Kenny for his part of the Hay 5/ at the Same time let him have Paper /6.	
Jan. 1st P^{d} to old Eve toward Hay 2/	
Jany 24 P^{d} to Jno Coffin 3^{tius} toward Frei't from Newbury Cash 40/ Jany 25. 4/ - - - Ballanc'd wth Mord. Elles.	2 – 4 – 0
March P^{d} to Eve ye Remainder for ye Hay Scil. 6/10	
March Ball. with Broth^{r} Craigie	
14th P^{d} Bro^{r} Newel for 1 Piece Garlix* - - -	5 – 7 – 6

* A textile fabric.

March 14 1742/3
Sent by Bro^r Craigie (to Pay to Couz. Wm White for a Piece of Callico, and to get Sundries) Scil. 8. And 10/ for American Magazine
Recd. from Mother Craigie March 31st 1743 — Sundries to the Value of - - - - - 17 – 4 – 0
Including 70/ p^d to W. White. and 5/ omitted in our last Reckoning: So that now due to him - - - - - - - - - - 9 – 4 – 0
P^d by S. Hussey ye above Debt
May P^d to T. Carr for a bl of Flower @ 45/ p C.
June 11 1743
P^d on board Capt. Bayley for Still^ds 25/ for a Skimer 10/6 Tub. can & cloath 20/ and to And^r Mireck - - - - - - - - - 5 – 0 – 0
Aug. 23 1743
P^d to Richd. Macy for 12 Bush^ls of Wheat @ 16/ - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 9 – 12 – 0
31 P^d to Martha Potter toward 58^lb Fish (@ 26/) 1 – 4 – 6
Septr 10th P^d to Deacon Tupper for a cord of wood 40/
12th/P^d to a Connecticut man for 10 Bush^ls of Corn @ 11/ - - - - - - - - - - - 5 – 10 – 0
and to Philip Pollard 40/ - - - - - - - 2 – 0 – 0
Septr 24 P^d (by my Dau'ter) to Silvanus Hussey 10 – 0 – 0
26th Sent by Cromwel Coffin to Mr Eliak. Willis Money Return'd 5 – 0 – 0
and for Apples & Cheese - - - - - - - - 5 – 0 – 0
Recd cheese 60/ apples 15/ charge - - 5 – 0 – 0
Septr 28 Sent by James Chase for Vin. treacle & Cocheneal 20/
Recd the Treacle & Cocheneal.
Octr 6 1743
P^d to Danl Folger (by his Son) for 161 lb Beef @ 10^d in Cash - - - - - - - - - 6 – 14 – 2
& toward Rye - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5 – 10
7 – 0 – 0

Octr 10th P^{d} to Mr Darby for Apples & [illegible]	3	10	2
Octr 19 P^{d} to Mr Tucker for cheese 37 lb @ 1/6	2	16	0
Octr 20th Delivered to Nathl Allen to purchase me a Load of Wood £17			
Rec^{d} the Wood.			
Octr 31 Sent by Danl Vinson (for which I have his Receipt) £18, to be delivered to Thos Dagget for a Cow had of him.			
Novr 1st P^{d} to Harper for bringing the Cow 10/			
Novr 1st Repaid Nathl Allen the money he laid out on my acc^{t} at Martha's Vineyard Scil.	2	16	0
Novr 14. P^{d} Saml Coffin for 2 Bush^{ls} of Turnips @ 7/ - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		14	0
Feb. 18. 1743/4			
P^{d} to Capt Brooks for Bread & Flower - -	7	4	0
Apr^{l} 1744 P^{d} to David Gardner for 22 lb cheese @ 1/8 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1	16	8
and for Currying Leather - - - - - - - -		5	4
Sent to Mr Willis - - - - - - - - - - -	5	0	0
P^{d} to Danl Folger - - - - - - - - - -	0	4	5
May for 2 b^{ls} Flower - - - - - - - - - -	7	5	0
May 16 Paid to Capt Woodman for Boards 47/3	2	7	3
May 21 Ballanc'd with Saml Maxey Paying 36/			
May 19. P^{d} to Jno Meader for Pasturing 10/			
May 25. P^{d} to Maxey for Linings 15/ and 20/ to rectify (as he Saith) a mistake			
May 24 1744/			
P^{d} to Mary Barnard 3/ and 2/ for Rats-bane then had.			
May 30 P^{d} to Mr Chalker for 10 bush^{ls} Wheat @ 14/ - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	7	0	0
June 1. Sent (by P. Pollard) 80/ to Sister Craigie for Sundries			
and by Lydia Barney (or Richd Mitchel) 120/ to Rhode-Island for a piece of Striped Cotton. — Rec^{d}			
June 13. P to Jno Meader 10/			
June 14 P^{d} to Mrs Osborne for 11 Y^{ds} cloath 8/6 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	4	13	6

June 15 P[d] to M[rs] Osborne 5[lb] of Sperma Ceeti @ 7/ for Pot of Butter

June 18 P[d] Ruth Cromwel for Wool — Cash - 9 – 0 – 0

June 20 1744 This day Tho[s] Dagget of Edgartown inform'd me that the money (Scil. £18) which I sent him the last year for a Cow was delivered to him.

Feb: 7th 1756 Due - - - - - - - - - -	£86 – 12 – 0
10 Loads Wood @ 40/ - - - - - - - -	20 – .
Hangs	£66 – 12 – 0
Equal to £55 – 10 Mass. - - - - - - -	£55 – 10 –
1757 Int[st] 66/7 - - - - - - - - - -	3 – 6 – 7
	58 – 16 – 7
1758 Int[st] 70/7 - - - - - - - - - - -	3 – 10 – 7
	62 – 7 – 2
1759 Int[st] 74/10 - - - - - - - - - - -	3 – 14 – 10
	66 – 2 – 0
1760 Int[st] 79/2 - - - - - - - - - - .	3 – 19 – 3
	70 – 1 – 3
Int[st] to Sept[r] 7th 49/ - - - - - - - - - -	2 – 9 – 0
	72 – 10 – 3

VARIOUS CORRESPONDENCE.

Sept. 15 1725

Sister Abi

I must confess you did eno' to Shame me, by catching at an opportunity to write, while I was careless to improve the many which presented. But you have heard, I conclude, altho' you dont know by experience, that, when Persons are Stifly engaged in Courting, they are very forgetful of those lesser things.

I know not to whom you were beholden for your Information, but I can inform you that I was not so far gone in it but that I had Determined to quit the place & all the things in it, till I heard from Boston, when your Letter came; and have not laid my Self under Such Strong obligations yet, but that I can easily let the action fall, if you have anything material to object.

Whether the reason is, because my Company is so very delightsome & charming, or what it is, I cant tell, but it has been my Portion to be honour'd with Such Suspicions, wherever I have yet lived for any time.

But if this be not true, I could wish it were, for I am no Enemy to proceedings of this Nature.

I am as I have hitherto been in very good health; Let the praise be to whome 'tis due. — And I am, I think, fixt for this Winter.

I hope you are careful to improve every opportunity for the advancement of your temporal good, but above all, that you are Sollicitous for the prosperity of your Soul, as knowing that to be ye main concern.

Your advantages are great for which an account must be given; Let your Behaviour be such, in this your State of probation as that you may at length be admitted to Spend an eternity in the enjoyment of uninterrupted happiness.

I wrote to Mr Phillips about Some Stockings you are to get for me; if they are to be had, let them be home Spun Stone gray worsted; but if you cant find Such get me a pair or two of cheap Sale Stockings

Kind Service to Lanlady & all Friends

[Addressed to]

Mrs Abigail White

Boston, Octo. 19, 1727.

R. & D. Sir.

Yours of ye 21. Septem. I read to the Hon. & Rev. Gentlemen of ye Committee this day, & after consideration had thereof, they came unanimously into ye following Votes or Resolves,

"That one hundred pounds be fortwith advanced to Mr Timothy White, now ministering to ye People of Nantuckett, to encourage & bring on his Settlement in ye Work of ye Ministry there; & Fifty pounds more at the end of two years; Upon ye following Conditions.

First that ye Said Mr White do willingly devote himself to ye Service of Christ and Souls on that Island; Seriously endeavouring by ye help of God, for ye space of five years to come, to introduce & establish the Settlement of a Church state there.

And secondly, That ye People of Nantuckett, to whom he is & has been ministring, do signify to us their desire of Mr Whites continuing & labouring among them to this end.

Voted, That Mr Colman be desired to write Letters both to Mr White, & also to ye Brethren at Nantuckett, which may signify to them what may be proper respecting ye Premises.

Sir, I do therefore in ye name of ye Committee acquaint you with ye Votes above, & pray you to take them into your Serious Consideration.

You see that ye moneys to be advanced to you are not encumbered with any word of refunding them, provided that the Conditions specified be on your part performed by ye will of God: For ye performance whereof we expect your very solemn profession & promise in writing, as God shal enable you: And ye Committee have a special confidence in your truth & fidelity by the Grace of God with you.

Moreover Sir, you must speedily inform ye principal persons, your stated hearers & contributors, of our desires to know their minds; Whether they consent & concur with us in desiring your continuance & labours among them, in order to a Settlement with them in the Ministry of ye Gospel, in Gods time. We therefore inclose a Letter, which I pray you to direct unto two or three of ye Brethren, to be communicated to ye rest. We know not what names to insert in ye Superscription but leave that to you. When you have read, Seal it.

If you receive this hundred & fifty pounds, you apprehend (I suppose) that it is all that you must expect from ye Committee; besides ye making up from March last thirty Shillings p Sabbath.

And I pray God to bless it abundantly to you, & increase it a hundred fold, in addition to the spiritual and heavenly rewards of Grace here & Glory hereafter.

Sir, Let us hear from you as soon as may be. I am your affectionate Brother

Benj[a] Colman.

If you undertake ye Service proposed, & it be needful you receive Ordination, that you may baptise &c, the Ministers incline to encourage it.

D[r] Mather tells me, That he hopes if you continue at Nantuckett that ye Commissioners for ye Indian Service wil have some considerations in your favour.

I hope you might receive twenty pounds p annum this way.

[Address]

For

M[r] Timothy White
Preacher of the Gospel
Nantuckett

To the Ministers of the severall Indian Congregations on the Island of Nantucket

This is to signify to you that the Honourable Commissioners of whom His Excellency the Governour is one from whom you receive your Yearly Salaries, have appointed the Rev[d] M[r] Timothy White to preach Lectures to you, to oversee counsell & advise you from time to time as occasion shall require, and to inspect the Schools & Churches & to Catechize the Children & such as are proper for it, & you & all concerned are to pay a proper regard to him accordingly —

Pursuant to a Vote of the Commiss[rs]
this is ordered to be sent to you

Boston
Nov[r] 17th 1733.

Adam Winthrop
Treasurer &c.

Rev^d & Dear Sir. Boston 21st June 1748

Sometime ago Dr Sewall put into my hands a Letter from yourself, representing the low Circumstances of Life your Situation in the World had exposed you to, upon which I communicated the Same to severall of the Members of the Generall Court, but found it was beyond their power to help you in a publick Station, wch I am persuaded they would gladly have done, if they could; whereupon I returned ye Letter to the Doctor, with four pounds Cash from my Self, to be sent you p the first Oppurtunity, (which I now crave your Acceptance of). Doct^r Sewall after this communicated your Letter to the Convention of Ministers, who readily voted you Twenty pounds (Old Tenor) out of the Collection, which the Doctor has been seeking an oppurtunity to send you for some considerable Time, at last he put it into my Care, & now by Mr Abijah Folger I have sent you Twenty four pounds, which I wish safe to hand, and pray your advice of as soon as you can

I heartily wish your health & prosperity, more especially in your Lords work & hope that some Door or other may in Time be opened for your Comfort & Relief; My hearty Service concludes me

Sir

Dr Sewall gives his Service to You

y^r Very humb. Servt Thos Hubbard.

[Address] To

The rev^d Mr Timothy White

In

p Mr Folger Nantuckett

[*Abbreviated memorandum on the blank spaces of Mr. Hubbard's letter, evidently of an answer to his letter.*]

S^r the Unexpected Expresson of your Compass^n our love wins. Since came to hand (at least ye Letter — and I Suppose ye Cash only waits my Call)

But tho' it finds me upon my Bed (to w^h I've been confin'd by ye prevailg malady abt a Week) yet I cant forbear some acknowl. of your Goodn. to me & tis by ye opp. w^h now seems to offer, tho' I'm Surp. it shd be Encouragg to me to find a Charita' Disposit^n abr^d yet tis really irksome to think of adding to the Burth^n of those to wh^m I've heretofore been so much obliged, &

who have now so many ways to reach out ye Char. Hand — the L^d^ rew^d^ you and add to y^r^ work.

the Enclosed has been for Some time Laying before me — (the enc I now break open, — and am Somewhat Encouraged to find from a kind Stroke in your Letter. — To your Determination S^r^ I Leave it, whether tis worth ye while to trouble ye D^r^ with ye gist of it — or yet or whether it be worthy of any oth^r^ tr. to you than the Pains of Comitt'g it to ye flames. Mr White

Boston, August 31. 1749

Dear Sir,

I was last Monday Evening in Company with a Number of Worthy Gentlemen in Town, when our good Friend John Phillips Esqr comunicated to us a Letter he had lately received from you, Giving an Account of your bad State of Health, and of the great Discouragments you were under with respect to your Ministry at Nantucket.

We heartily Sympathize with you undr your bodily Indispositions, and hope, by ye Blessing of God, in ye Use of proper Means Shortly to hear of your Recovery to Health again.

But our greatest Concern was to hear that your other Discouragments were So many and great, That you Seem resolved in a little Time, to take your Leave of ye poor People in whose Service you have Spent a great part of your Life already.

We are Sensible, indeed, your Services among them have been attended with many peculiar Difficulties; and that you have been but poorly requited by Man for your Laborious Endeavours to Serve ye Kingdom and Interest of our Lord Jesus Cht in ye place where you are. But remember, Dear Brother, we serve a good Master, who will one Day richly Reward the little he enables us to do in his Service.

And as you have been long acquainted with that People, and, we hope, have a great Interest in ye affections of many of them; we cant but fear your Leaving them in their present State will greatly disserve* ye Cause of Cht and his holy Religion, which, we trust, are exceeding dear to you.

Wherefore, dear Sir, if your State of Health will, by any Means, admit of it, My Request to you in ye Name of ye above-

* Phillips Dictionary, 1720 — Disserve: to do one a prejudice, or injury.

mentioned Gentlemen, is, That you wou'd, at least for some time longer, continue your Preaching, and other good Services, for ye Spiritual wellfare of that people; Still waiting upon ye Great and Glorious Head of ye Chh, for ye Success of your Labours. And I have Leave to assure you from them That they purpose Speedily, as God Shall enable, to Send you Somewhat for ye present Supply of your and your Families Necessities: and will endeavour hereafter to use their Interest, That you may have a more comfortable Support than you have yet had, while you continue in ye Service of Cht and Souls, in the place where you have for So many years been bearing ye Heat and Burden of ye Day.

I pray God to restore and confirm your Health; and that he wou'd more abundantly Strengthen, Succeed and Comfort you in ye Service of his Dear Son.

I am, dear Brother, yours most affectionately in our Lord Jesus Cht, John Webb.

[Address] For the Revernd
Mr Timothy White
Preacher of the Gospel
at
Nantucket.

Nantucket July 3^d^ 1750

Respect^d^ friend
Timothy White

I Remember that I tould thee I would write to My friend at phelladelphia to fill Capt Chase up & So I have wrote to John Misslen but if thou art affrade to trust to that thou Must tell what part of the Veasel I Shal Load & gitt a Charter party write for if I know what part I have to Load My friend Can be gitting it Reddy while Capt Chase is doing what he will have to Do but if thou means to Load what part thou pleases and not tell what part it is I know no other way then to write to my friend to put in what is wanting wich I have Done as for Sending orders for Such things it is not the way amongst Merchants when I Sent Capt Chase Last year I never had any agreement with any man but Sent him to John Misslen & Desir^d^ him to Load his bark therefor I must have a Certen part of the Veasel or quantity of goods Now before She goes on thou Must trust to me & my friend to fill the Veasell up

I am thy friend Jos Rotch

Boston Feb^{ry} 18th 1752 —

S^{r}

Your fav^{rs} of 27th Nov^{r} & 12th Feb^{ry} I rec^{d} & have spoke with Mr Prout several times respecting your acco^{t} but have done nothing as yet, tho he has promised he will do something upon it soon, which shall press him to, desire you would give yourself no uneasiness about the small sum you owe me, but let it lay till this of Mr Prouts is settled.

I am glad to find your inclinations continue still to the Ministry, doubt not some door will soon open to your liking, but in case there should not & you should enter upon Trading, doubt not my Aunts capacity to manage the business at home. I shall be ready to give you any assistance that my business will admit of, tho I dispose of no goods for other Governments mony.

I have spoke with Mr Benjn Prat respecting the Bonds you mention, he thinks it best you should not prosecute them till you have moved out of the Province if you desighn it, otherways does not see but you must take the Oath.

Since writing the foregoing respecting Mr Prout have see him and he has examined your acco^{t} and gives for Answer he does not know how it comes that the Vessell had not Credit till 4th Sepr but thinks there was some reason for it, tho it appears by his acco^{ts} she was not discharged till then, the Hospital mony he says he has nothing to do with for he paid Capt Clark in full of his portledge Bill and you must look to him for it as also for the Pitch especially as he was a Master of your own puting in, he will make no allowance in the demarage but says he ought to have charged more and he thinks the Charter partys cost £5 . . . . that see no prospect of my settling of it with him, therefore have inclosed the acco^{t} & Charter party herein

Please to give my Duty to Aunt & Love to Couzins

I remain Y^{r} Affecti: Kinsman & humb^{e} Servt

Wm Phillips

To

Mr Timothy White

at

Haverhill

P fav^{r} of Mr Herod.

Haverhill Decr 2^{d}

Messrs 1752

Being about 150 Miles from Nantuckett I can but Seldom get any Intelligence from thence of the managements of my Partners in the Sloop Susanna — But if (agreeable to my motion) any thing has been put into your hands by them, please to Ballance my acc^{t} & Send my Dues, in what you think will answer best, directing it to Capt Andrew Craigie in Boston — my Interest is $\frac{1}{8}$ part.

Having tho'ts of entring into Partnership with one or two Skilful & Succesful Traders, I should be glad if it would Suit you to trade with us for Shiping of any Sort —

I'm now Scituated in the Countrey upon merrimack (comonly called Newbury) River, about 15 miles above Newbury, where we abound with the best of Plank & Ship timber, (Supplying Newbury almost wholy with Stuff for building: & Boston in Some Measure) — and carry on a large Stroke at building, which increases Yearly, having expert workmen, and build cheaper than either Boston or Newbury — We abound also with Staves, both white & Red Oak, & with Boards, clapboards & Shingle, fit for the West India trade — and are getting into the Tarr & Turpentine trade, — a large Countrey just upon our back, well admitting of it — and considerable of plenty of Some kind of Furrs which are transported to England.

If the Proposal Suits, & you See fit to Send over a Quantity of Goods either to be disposed of upon Comissions (as I am told Some Liverpool Merch^{ts} do, a few miles below us) or we to receive the Goods in England, & you to take the Shiping here, it will be readily recd. by —

Your humble Serv^{ts}
Timothy White
& Comp.

N. B. My meaning is — Either you to allow Commissions — or to Ship the Goods upon our Risque & charge — receiving your pay in Shiping here.

P. S. What Suits best with us are —

Woolen's & Linens both for Men's & Women's wear — but none high prized white & black Gloves, & other mourning — Soft Pewter — Nails but not under 4^{d} Cutlery — & Haberdashery —

the Liverpool Merch^{ts} send over their Iron (as well as Canvas & Riging) for what they build here.

Being very well Scit. for trade upon Merrim. (comonly called Newb.) River ab^{t} 15 miles from Newb. I've made a Small beginning, but find'g money So Scarce here think of entr'g Partnership wth one or two Skilful & succesful Trad^{rs} Especially if it will Suit you to trade wth us for Shiping of any kind — Our Countrey ab^{ds} wth ye best of Plank & Ship Timb^{rs} — from us Newb. has almost all her Supplies — & Bost. in some measure — So y^{t} we can build considerably cheaper here than other Places —

We've also good w'kmen & a gr^{t} deal of Employ in our Ship Y^{ds} w^{h} is increasing Y^{r}ly —

We abound also in Staves both white & Red oak, boards, clap boards & things fit for ye W. Ind. trade and ye Spreading Count. upon our back (w^{h} Settles to admirat^{n}) will probably in a few Y^{rs} yield a large trade in Tarr & Turp. — also Some Furrs.

Our Trad^{rs} make good advant. by send'g y^{r} Lumber to Newb. or Boston but especially by purchas'g wth Silver thr'out of Shops.

If ye Proposal Suits & you See fit to Send over a Quant. of Goods, either to be disposed of upon Comiss^{ns} (as I'm told Some Liverp^{l} Merch^{ts} do to Newb.) or ye Goods to be Ship'd by you upon our Risque, and we to pay you here in Shiping, you may dep^{d} upon being faithfully Served by your humble Servt —

T. W. & Comp.

N. B. W^{t} Suits best wth us are — Wool & Lin, both for men's & w. wear, but noth'g high prized — White & black Gloves & oth^{r} mourning — Blanketts — Soft Pewter — Nails, but not under 4^{d} Cutlery — & Haberdashery —

The Liverp^{l} merch^{ts} Send over ye Iron as well as Canvas & Cordage for what t^{y} build here

[Address] For Messrs
Stork & Champion
Merch^{ts}
in London

Brother Boston Jan^{rie} 2^{d} 1754

I rec^{d} your favours of the 25th Ult: And am very Sorrie to hear of Your Presant State, as you Seem to write of your Scarsety of Paper - and Hard Labor as Beetle and Wedges, the Last of which would Not Agree with My Constetution Soe well as it Seems to doe with yours. But I Should rather think that i

you was to take a ride to Boston it would be Better for your health then hard Labour at Home and I could Better Advise you by word of Mouth then with Pen and Ink. for it was always My thought that you might doe Better in Boston then Haverhill and as for a Scool I think you need not Doubt of it . . for if you would Come and Bring Sister with you you I dont Doubt but that youl find it worth your While —

Turn Over

So Come very Soon for if you incline to Setle in Boston its better to resolve in time because Piopel will be Moveing from one Place to another as the Spring Comes on for I Expect to have a House Near by us that the Piopel is goeing out very Soon which would be a good Opertunety for you. to have it if you Speak in time I Shall Expect you or your Answer as Soon as May be and in the Mean time wishing you Health and well Settl'd here in Boston which is the Sincere Disire of your Brother

And^{w} Craigie

S^{r}

In the year 1732 I receiv'd a Letter from the Revd Dr Colman to Inform me that he had a Sett of Mr Baxters Works to bestow upon me in Case I look'd upon my Self as Setled at Nantuckett —

To which my Reply was that tho' I did not think my Self to be fixed for Life where I then was yet I should be glad of the Books tho' I were obliged to Return them when call'd for — Whereupon the Dr Sent me the Books with the following Instructions —

"these four volumns of ye Practical
"Works of ye Revd Mr Richd Baxter
"are given by Saml Holden Esqr
"Governor of the Bank of England
"by ye Special Disposition of Benjamin
"Colman, Past^{r} of a Church in Boston
"to the Presbyterian Congregation
"at Nantucket now under the
"Ministry of the Revd Mr Timo^{y} White
"on the following Conditions —
1/"That ye S^{d} Mr White & some of the
"principal Members of ye Congregation
"do receive them & keep them Safe
"for ye benefit of ye Teacher & Society

"of ye Presbyterians on S^d^ Island, &
"will be responsible for y^m^ so as to
"Return them in Case the public
"Worship, according to the Presbyterian
"method fails on ye Island.

2/"It is also ye Donors Will & Desire
"that ye minister for ye time being
"& two of ye members of ye Congregat^n^
"Shall be counted Trustees for this Gift.

3/"If there be a number of People
"that tarry at the Place of Worship
"after Sermon, one Volumn shall be
"kept there for their Use if it may
"be with Safety.

4/"The other volumes may be Lent
"one at a time for three months
"to any Members that desire to
"borrow them —

5/"The Minister or Trustees shall keep an
"Account of ye Loan, & Return of S^d^ Books.

Now S^r^ the Books are yet in my hands (there being no Preacher upon the Island when I left it, and both the Trustees being dead, as well as Dr Colman) and there is a variety of Sentiments about the disposition of them

One is that the S^d^ Books ought to be Sent back to Nantucket tho there be neither Minister nor Trustee to receive them:

Another is — that they should be deliver'd up to Dr Colman's Successor in that Trust if Such there be And Another is — that Inasmuch as I Supplied that Pulpit for more than Eighteen years after they were put into my hands, & during this term of years Liv'd chiefly upon my own means, I am Justified in accounting them my own: — But not being so clear as to what ought to be done in the matter I should be glad you would, at some convenient Season, lay the Case before your association, & favour me with their tho'ts upon it which will (probably) be a Guide to the Proceedings of —

Hav^l^ Septr 13th 1755

Your's
Timo^y^ White

To the Rev^d^
M^r^/

APPENDIX A.

In the office of the Registrar of Deeds are records of the following land transfers:

1. Deed of John Gardner, and his wife Priscilla, to their son-in-law, Timothy White, and his wife Susanna, for a lot of land on the corner of what are now known as West Liberty Street and Cliff Road. At the date of the deed, August, 1730, Mr. White was building a house on this lot. The deed also conveyed a garden plot farther from the street, and a right of way to it through Mr. Gardner's land. (Book IV, page 134.)

2. A deed of the above land, and dwellings on it, by Timothy White, Jr., through power of attorney from his father, to Edward Coffin, dated. (See Town Records — Deeds, Book 5, page 352.)

The site of the Timothy White house is the vacant lot opposite the residence of the late Josiah Gardner, Esq., now occupied by Captain and Mrs. John Brooks. Mrs. Brooks is a daughter of Josiah Gardner, and a descendant of Capt. John Gardner, in direct line, and inherits and occupies a portion of the original Gardner landed estate.

APPENDIX B.

The Old North Vestry. (See frontispiece.)

This picture shows the meeting house, built according to tradition in 1711, as it appeared on its third site in 1897. Its dimensions are 40 by 60 feet. The lean-tos are of later date. The building originally had two rows of windows like the one showing in the upper left-hand corner of the illustration. The sash of this window and those at the north end of the vestry, upper row, are of oak and hand made. This building was erected on the rising ground north of No-bottom Pond; moved to Beacon Hill on Center Street, in 1765, upon the site of the present church building showing in the background of the picture; moved again to present site in 1834. Its entrances, when used as a church on Beacon Hill, were on the east side, toward Center Street, and south end. From about 1790 to 1834 there was a tower on the south end, with entrance through it. This building is now used for the Sunday school and the social meetings of the church.

The Floor Plan. (See illustration opposite page 24.)

The floor plan of the First Congregational Meeting House as originally laid out in 1711, with the names of the pew owners at about 1820. The audience room was fitted with high box pews, many of them square, or nearly so. The seats in many cases were on hinges. The pulpit was high, with sounding board over it; and there were galleries on the two ends and the side opposite the pulpit, with a stairway in the northeast corner; this was an open stairway. This plan was kindly drafted by William F. Codd, from a pencil sketch made by Mrs. Anna Chase Derrick and Mrs. Eliza Plaskett Mitchell.

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